

FOUNDED 1876  
VOLUME 48, NO. 21

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

\$5.00 PER YEAR  
25c. PER COPY

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1923

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIBRARY WORK ABOARD NAVAL VESSELS .....	<i>Ralph M. Dunbar</i>	995
THE WILLIAMSON REPORT: COMMENT FROM LIBRARIANS—	<i>Clarence E. Sherman—Carl B. Roden—Arthur E. Bostwick—Frank P. Hill—George F. Bowerman—W. W. Bishop—Milton J. Ferguson</i>	999
A COPYRIGHT CRISIS .....	<i>A. L. A. Committee on Bookbuying</i>	1006
BOOKS OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION—IV.....	<i>Elva S. Smith</i>	1007
THE NEW COPYRIGHT BILL .....		1011
READING FOR THE EXCEPTIONAL STUDENT.....	<i>Alfred D. Keator</i>	1012
EDITORIAL NOTES .....		1014
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS .....		1015
AMONG LIBRARIANS .....		1026
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD .....		1028
RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES .....		1032

R·R· BOWKER CO · NEW YORK

Published—Semi-monthly, Sept. to June inclusive: Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York.  
Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

Copyright, 1923



## RAILROADS

The First "Iron Horses"

## The STEEL ROADS that COMMERCE TRAVELS



Five Locomotives Moving a Heavy Passenger Train through the Wasatch Mountains in Utah

**RAILROADS.** Today "iron horses" speed along steel tracks laid on every continent of the globe, drawing trains which carry people of every race and products of every land. They cross mountains, dash through forests, roar through tunnels, and pass safely over bridges that are monuments of engineering skill. Who invented these railroads? How are they operated? And what is their importance, that we spend so much money and energy in their building?

It is only a little over a century since the first of the "iron horses," or locomotives, came into existence. But long before that, a queer road of wooden rails laid end to end was built for horse-drawn wagons that hauled coal from mines in England. The tracks were raised above the level of the mud, fastened on with strips of metal, the flanges or ridges on the outer edges to prevent the wheels from slipping off the track, or "tramway." These were covered with strips of metal, the flanges were put on the "rail" roads. Later the wooden rails were covered with strips of metal, the flanges were put on the wheels instead of on the track, and several loaded wagons were sometimes hauled by a single horse, linked together in a miniature train.

With the invention of the modern steam engine by James Watt, men began to study how to apply this new power to hauling on these tracks. A stationary engine was at first used, which stood at the end of the road and wound up a cable drawing the wagons

**A** LITTLE over a hundred years ago, the stagecoach, wagon, canal-boat, and sailing ship were the only means of transportation. Cities were dependent upon the surrounding countryside for food, and when they reached a certain size they had to stop growing, because food could not be found for its subsistence. The people of an Iowa hamlet eat wheat grown in Dakota, fruit from California, Louisiana rice, and Baltimore oysters; they wear shoes made in Washington. For most of this change we can thank the railroad, the great agency that has done more than any other single factor to make modern civilization possible.

motive with smooth wheels on smooth rails could draw heavy loads even up a moderate incline. At this stage of progress, William Hedley's (1813) a locomotive for use in the coal mines at Newcastle in England, which on account of its loud noise was called "Puffing Billy." George Stephenson in 1814, brought out a locomotive which was used on a nine-mile tramway between a mine and a seaport, but it could not move a train much faster than a horse could walk. Then (in 1825) Stephenson's engine, for the Stockton and Darlington Railway, in which the exhaust steam was sent up the chimney, causing a powerful draught in the first boiler. This caused more rapid generation of steam and gave more power to the engine. Soon afterwards, and with his engine, the "Rocket," made use of a multitubular boiler, and the essentials of the successful locomotive were complete (see Locomotive; Stephenson, George). The engines increased in size and improved in detail, but the 400-ton monsters in use today are the big brothers of the old "Puffing Billes" and "Rockets."

For any subject not found in its alphabetical place see information 2962

Never before has the word, *pictured*, used in connection with an encyclopedia or children's reference work, meant half what it means in Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia: the most comprehensive collection of pictures ever published. And never before have the pictures in an encyclopedia so vividly illustrated and so intelligently supplemented the text as in Compton's. Every image which can best be grasped by the child through the medium of the eye has been visualized. In the 10 volumes there are almost 10,000 pictures; 99% of

F. E. COMPTON and COMPANY,



### The Early Locomotives

Meanwhile the use of the railway itself was extended. The first horse-drawn railway in the United States was built in 1826 for hauling granite near Quincy, Mass., and over this was hauled stone for the Bunker Hill monument. Railways had ceased to be private conveyances and become public carriers, for the Stockton and Darlington Railway, in England, the first built for general traffic, and the first coaches for passengers were run over this line. The public line from Liverpool to Manchester, for which Stephenson's "Rocket" was built, was formally opened in 1825. The Baltimore and Ohio was the first steam railroad for general use in the United States. This line was chartered in 1827 for horse-drawn cars, but it was not until 1830 that a locomotive, the American, built "Best Friend," was put into use. Peter Cooper had begun work in 1826 on the "Tom Thumb," and this locomotive was also put into service on the Baltimore and Ohio in 1831.

### THE FIRST AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE



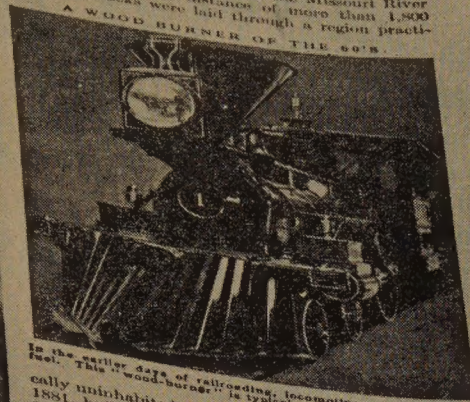
The "Best Friend," built in New York City in 1830, was the first American built and designed locomotive. After six months of use, the boiler exploded.

Less than a hundred years later, railroads were found on every continent on the globe, with more than 350,000 miles of road in the Americas, 225,000 miles in Europe, 65,000 in Asia, and 25,000 each in Africa and Australia. In the United States alone there are now more than 270,000 miles of road, and more than 1,700,000 persons are employed in the freight and passenger service. These roads carry in one year more than one and a quarter billion tons of freight, and the trains travel a distance nearly equal to seven round trips between the earth and the sun. If all this distance were covered by one train, it would have to travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour for 2,400 years.

In the United States six transcontinental lines have been built. The first was the Union Pacific, com-

### RAILROADS

pleted in 1869; from Omaha on the Missouri River to San Francisco—a distance of more than 1,800 miles—its tracks were laid through a region practically uninhabited. The Southern Pacific followed in 1881, building from San Francisco to New Orleans, 2,489 miles, ranking it the longest transcontinental road in the United States. The other roads are the Northern Pacific, from St. Paul to Portland, Ore.; Atchafalpa, from St. Paul to Portland, Ore.; to San Diego; and Santa Fe, from Kansas City to Santa Fe; the Great Northern, from St. Paul to Seattle; and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul to Chicago, via Minneapolis and St. Paul.



In the earlier days of railroading, locomotives used wood as fuel. This "wood burner" is typical of those built about 1850.

centennial line 2,906 miles in length, from Montreal to Vancouver, was completed in 1935. The longest transcontinental system in the world is the Siberian Railway constructed by the Russian government from Petrograd to Vladivostok, a distance of 5,435 miles, the main line of which was finished in 1904. Even greater than this will be the "Cape-to-Cairo" road through British Africa, which will cross the Dark Continent from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean.

As a result of this development, human life has been transformed. In the United States, before the coming of railroads, communication between the different sections was slow and beset with many dangers. As a result sections were developing separate interests, such as were revealed in the Civil War in the widely separated attitudes of the North and the South; the Pacific coast, also, had little in com-

them are halftones; 100% of them are embodied in the text they illustrate.

When you realize that, in addition to such remarkable attributes, as its illustration, and its fascinating interest, Compton's is a complete, an accurate and a new encyclopedia, your judgment tells you that, if it is not the outstanding buy for the Children's Department, it at least merits your careful consideration. *Library price \$55. Sample pages sent free upon request.*

58 E. Washington St., CHICAGO.



# Important New Books

## **The Social Origins of Christianity**

By Shirley Jackson Case

The rise and early development of the Christian movement is discussed in this book. Dr. Case has set forth the actual social and religious experiences of the men who laid the foundations for this new religion.

\$2.50, postpaid \$2.60

## **The Rise of Christianity**

By Frederick Owen Norton

A vivid description of the world out of which Christianity arose and a strictly scientific yet singularly clear and interesting interpretation of the original sources, especially the New Testament records.

\$2.00, postpaid \$2.10

## **Epochs in Buddhist History**

By Kenneth J. Saunders

\$3.00, postpaid \$3.12

## **The Economics of Overhead Costs**

By John Maurice Clark

\$4.00, postpaid \$4.15

## **Protoplasmic Action and Nervous Action**

By Ralph S. Lillie

\$3.00, postpaid \$3.15

# **THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS**

5866 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

# McClurg's—

the first wholesale  
book house in the country to establish and conduct  
a separate department devoted exclusively to the  
special interests of Public Libraries, Schools, Colleges  
and Universities. We specialize in library service.

**A. C. McClurg & Co.**  
**Library Department**  
330 East Ohio Street - Chicago



# Are you buying magazines at bed-rock prices



You are entitled to lower prices than publishers ordinarily offer to subscribers because of the educational work that you do. Your service, too, should be more efficient. To insure lower prices and to improve

library service, the Franklin Square Agency has organized The Library Service Bureau. In addition to bed-rock prices and efficient service, we will assist you in many other ways. For example:

When you report the loss of a magazine we will see that copies are sent without a day's delay. This we can do through our direct telephone connections and daily messenger service with the 1092 magazines published in New York City. In the case of magazines published elsewhere, we plan to carry a sufficient stock in our own office to provide for all urgent complaints of non-delivery.

We will also supply you with printed stamped post cards which will enable you to report any delay in the receipt of your magazines with the least possible effort and will enable us to adjust the matter with the greatest speed.

Furthermore, we plan to help you increase the circulation of your magazines, to supply you with classified lists of periodicals, to tell you of new periodicals and of the suspension of old ones, and to devise new service plans continually.

This bare outline of our plans is enough to show you how thoroughly we are studying your problems. The Library Service is offered without charge to clients of the Franklin Square Agency.

Although the announcement of this service is not yet two months old, hundreds of the largest libraries in the country have mailed us their magazine lists for our low prices. To

be sure that you, too, receive these low prices, tell us when you will place your order so that we can remind you of our service. If you place it now, send us your list at once.

Library Service Bureau

**The Franklin Square Agency**

*HARPER & BROTHERS, Established 1817*

49 East 33rd Street, New York



## IS IT POSSIBLE?

for any manufacturing concern to give you a high grade product at a reasonably low price unless it has scientific methods of production and enjoys a large volume of business?

## POSITIVELY NO!

We operate the largest re-binding plant in the United States with all up-to-date methods of production known to library binders and are in position to give you quality work at reasonable figures.

Write us today or send a couple of samples to be bound free.

### UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING SYNDICATE

1512-14-16-18-20 N. 13th St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

"The World's Greatest Economic Bookbindery."

## PUTNAM'S' LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

OFFERS ALL LIBRARIES AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE

### ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

FROM ONE SOURCE

All orders are filled quickly, intelligently and accurately; back orders are carefully followed up; completeness and exactness of service are emphasized.

Being the only American house handling library business that has its own London branch store, we can supply English books as easily as American, and *duty-free*.

A SATISFIED LIBRARIAN\* WRITES: *The promptness with which we have been able to get books to our public, especially those requested for purchase, is entirely due to the good service which you have been giving us.*

\* Name upon request.

Inquire about our simple order system



# Putnam's' Library Department

2 West 45th Street, New York City  
Just West of 5th Avenue



## New Volumes in the Washington Square Classics

*A series of classics for young people. Set in bold-face type and printed on fine white paper. Each volume contains seven or more full-page illustrations in color, with decorative title page and lining paper. 12mo. Tastefully bound in REINFORCED CLOTH BINDING, with special cover design. Per volume, \$1.50.*

### Gulliver's Travels

JONATHAN SWIFT

Seven illustrations in color by Wuanita Smith.

The wonderful adventures of Gulliver have been read for nearly two centuries by both young and old. Children enjoy the fanciful stories and adults appreciate the satires on the shams and weaknesses of mankind.

This edition includes Gulliver's voyage to Lilliput, the Land of Pigmyes, to Brobdingnag, The Land of Giants, to Laputa, and the country of quacks and pretenders, and finally his visit to the home of the Houyhnhnms, a race of horses blessed with great wisdom.

### Tom Brown's School Days

By Thomas Hughes. Colored illustrations specially drawn for this edition by Percy Tarrant.

This Schoolboy Classic continues to enjoy a wider popularity than any other story of School life ever written.

#### UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE:

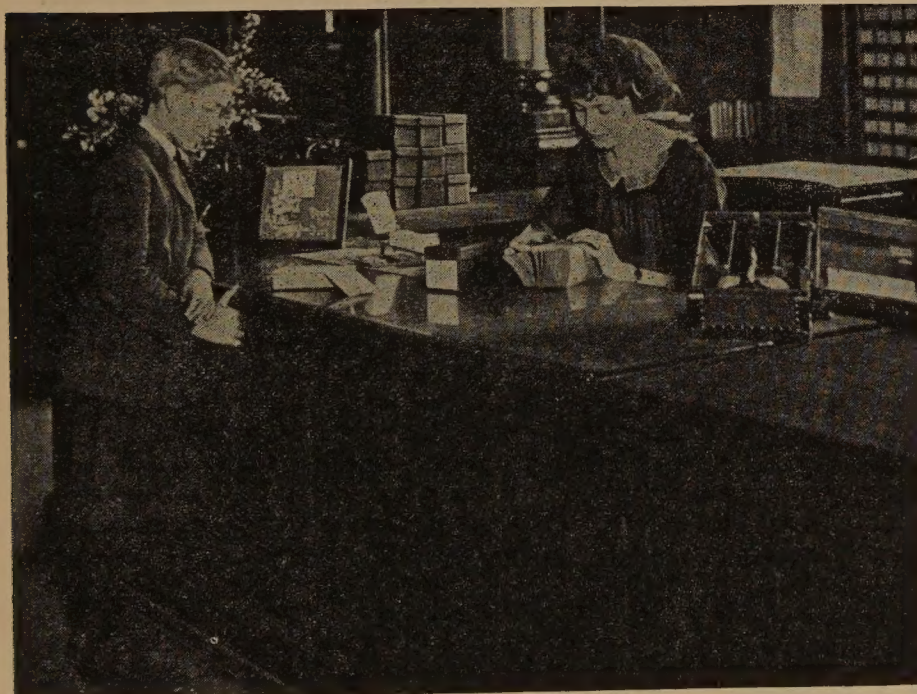
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, and Through the  
Looking Glass.  
Andersen's Fairy Tales.  
Arabian Nights.  
Black Beauty.  
Grimm's Fairy Tales.  
Kidnapped.

King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table  
Robin Hood and His Merry Men.  
Robinson Crusoe.  
The Swiss Family Robinson.  
Treasure Island.  
The Water Babies.  
The Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales.

**Publishers**

**GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO.**

**Philadelphia**



This librarian is counting them right. Take  
them by the edge and count  
them three at a time

**LOAN STEREOGRAPHS LIKE BOOKS**

**SIX SECONDS**

counts the

**STEREOGRAPHS**

in an ordinary

**LOANING UNIT**



Only ten minutes a day  
extra will circulate

**18,000**

**STEREOGRAPHS**

a week



**Keystone View Company**  
**Meadville, Pa.**



## Library Book Outlook

—Some of the outstanding library books of fiction of the past fortnight are: "The Happy Isles," by Basil King; "The Squire," by Laura E. Richards; "Young Felix," by Frank Swinnerton; "Michael's Evil Deeds," by E. Phillips Oppenheim; and "The Banner of the Bull," by Rafael Sabatini. "New Hampshire" is Robert Frost's first volume of poems in seven years. Burns Mantle edits "The Best Plays of 1922-1923." Then there are "Cyrano de Bergerac," by Edmond Rostand, the Brian Hooker version prepared for Walter Hampden; "Dramatis Personae," by Arthur Symons, including essays on Conrad, Maeterlinck, Edgar Saltus, and others; "Buried Caesars," by Vincent Starrett, essays on overlooked authors; "Groups and Couples," by Frances Lester Warner, being sketches of family life by the author of "Endicott and I"; "Social Backgrounds of English Literature," by Ralph P. Boas and Barbara M. Hahn, issued as one of the "Atlantic Classics"; and "Milestones in American Literature," by Percy H. Boynton, selections for personal study. "Remembered Yesterdays," by Robert Underwood Johnson, once editor of the Century Magazine, gives literary and diplomatic reminiscences; "An American Looks at His World," is by Glenn Frank, present editor of the Century; "My Rhineland Journal," is by Henry T. Allen, the general in command of the American forces; "France to Scandinavia," by Frank G. Carpenter comes in "Carpenter's World Travel" series; "The French Revolution," by Nesta H. Webster is subtitled "A study in democracy." "The Life of the Ancient East," by James Baikie, is based on the results of excavation in Asia Minor and Egypt; "The Romance of Excavation," by David Masters, recounts the whole story of archaeological discovery; "Stories of the First American Animals," by George Langford, treats of prehistoric animals on this continent; "The Biology of Birds," by J. Arthur Thomson, is from the British authority of "Outline of Science" fame; "Eclipses of the Sun," by Samuel A. Mitchell, is by an American authority; "The Enjoyment and Use of Color," by Walter Sargent, is a text-book suitable for general reading; "A Guide to Religious Pageantry," by Mason Crum, is intended for religious workers in all fields; "Harmonic Material and Its Uses," by Adolf Weidig, is a manual for music students; "The Household Painter," by A. A. Kelly, is designed for householders; and "The Book of Sports and Games," by Walter C. Camp, is a complete roster of outdoor sports.

—It is noteworthy that the first two winners of the John Newbery Medal for the best children's book of the year, have put forth new books this season.

Van Loon's "Story of Mankind," of which 150,000 copies are said to have been sold, now has a companion volume in his "Story of the

Bible." The story is told as interestingly and as charmingly as the earlier one. The book contains light marginal illustrations, and many color plates. The work may not please "fundamentalist" parents who accept the orthodox viewpoint of Papini's "Life of Christ"; for it represents the Bible as a composite collection of books of varying merit.

Hugh Lofting, the other Newbery medalist, has discovered that Dr. Dolittle's animal friends can write as well as talk understandably and their writings are recorded in his "Dr. Dolittle's Post Office" (Stokes). The new book is sure to please the children, even tho it falls short of its predecessors.

—"The Nations of To-Day" is the joint work of more than a hundred and twenty distinguished contributors, working under the direction of John Buchan, the former Director of British Information to the War Cabinet, assisted by Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen. Among the contributors—who are drawn from about twenty different countries—are such well-known men as Hilaire Belloc, Prof. John R. Commons (University of Wisconsin), Prof. R. N. Gabriel (Yale), H. M. Fleming (Harvard), Major-General Sir F. E. Maurice (British Director of Military Operations, 1915-1918), Sir William Meyer (High Commissioner for India in London), Professor Miliukov (late Russian Foreign Minister), H. Pirie-Gordon (Foreign Editor of the London "Times"), Sir Rennell Rodd (late British Ambassador in Rome), Charles Seymour (Yale), and André Tardieu (French Representative at the Peace Conference). The American publishers are Houghton Mifflin Company. The volumes now ready are "France," "Italy," "Japan," "Yugoslavia," "British America," and "Baltic and Caucasian Republics." Six more volumes are to appear before the end of the year. The price per volume is \$5.

—The "Outline of Literature," under the editorial direction of John Drinkwater, published here by Putnam's, who originated the plan as a complement to the "Outline of Science," has been worked out by the English publishers less successfully than the preceding "Outline," altho the chapter on the Bible, by Canon Barnes of Westminster, has attracted large attention as the latest statement of modern critical achievement. This will be completed in a third volume. Of the similar "Outline of Art," one volume has already appeared.

—A "sex" book that deserves earnest consideration is "Men, Women, and God," by A. Herbert Gray (paper, 60 cents). It is a frank and sympathetic discussion of sex questions from the Christian viewpoint. It is already widely read in England, where it was originally published for the Student Christian Movement. The Association Press, New York, is the American agent.



# The Birds of California

By  
William Leon Dawson

*The Most Elaborate and Artistic Work  
upon Birds ever undertaken in America*

Complete in Four Volumes

Magnificently Illustrated

*Now Ready!*

"*THE BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA*" is a complete scientific and popular account of the 580 species and subspecies of birds found in the State of California. Its more than 2100 pages of text are embellished by 1145 original half-tone cuts, while the art equipment of its de luxe editions includes 260 full-page plates, in color, photogravures, and duotones.

*This monumental work* is the most mature product of an experienced writer upon bird-life, who has devoted himself unremittingly for more than twenty years to a single task—that of producing the best possible work upon the birds of a single state. Dawson's "Birds of Ohio," appearing in 1903, is so prized that it is now practically impossible to obtain even a second-hand copy at any price. His "Birds of Washington," appearing in 1909, established a new standard of excellence in "bird-books," while his "Birds of California," upon which thirteen years

of costly and exhaustive preparation have been spent, easily eclipses all former efforts.

"*The Birds of California*" is at once brilliant in style and authoritative in matter, and it constitutes a veritable mother-lode of information concerning the "larger half" of the American avifauna, which has never before been adequately treated. Whether viewed from the standpoint of literature, science, art, or technique, the successful production of "*The Birds of California*" establishes the high-water mark of western achievement in the field of publication.

**{ MADE IN LOS ANGELES }**  
No American Library can afford to miss an opportunity  
to secure a copy of one of the limited first editions.

Issued simultaneously in three formats,  
five editions, and seven bindings, all limited.

Specimen pages, with plates, and quotations cheerfully furnished upon request.

*Obtainable only from the publishers or their duly accredited and exclusive agents.*

**South Moulton Company**  
301 Bank of Italy Building  
*Los Angeles, California*



## SNEAD STANDARD BOOKSTACK

Selected in competition and giving satisfactory service in the majority of the important university, college and public libraries in this country.

### SPECIAL FEATURES NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER BOOKSTACK

All parts immediately accessible for cleaning.

No inaccessible dust pockets.

Compact stack uprights of grey iron providing greater book capacity per given length of stack.

"Open Bar" adjustable shelves, lighter, collects less dust and more easily adjusted than any other shelf.

The use of "oversize" adjustable shelves at any desired height.

All fixed parts of the construction finished after erection with air drying enamel.

Finished to match your particular conditions.

Stacks can be taken down and re-used in any re-arrangement without alteration or re-inforcement.

Greater adaptability to future extension both horizontal and vertical.

The interlocking steel book support, the most rigid and satisfactory support in use.

We particularly recommend our "oversize" fixed bottom shelf construction arranged to accommodate larger volumes and the protected vertical deck slit; see Figures 2 and 106 of our catalogue.

Let us help you with your stack problems. No obligation for any service we can render.

Our 271 page clothbound catalogue contains many plans and illustrations of library building, and technical articles on library and stack construction written by leading experts. This book will be sent free on request to the Librarians, Architects and Owners who have need for same.

---

SNEAD & COMPANY

*Founded 1849*

92 PINE STREET, JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Canadian Branch: 250 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1923



## Library Work Aboard Naval Vessels

By RALPH M. DUNBAR,  
Field Librarian, U. S. Navy

"CLANG!" goes the bell of the motor sailer; and the engine stops throbbing. The bronzed coxswain shouts some orders to the barefooted bluejackets in the bow, gives a skillful touch to the helm, and the boat, despite the heavy sea, eases into the gangway platform of the warship, anchored a mile or so out from shore. Lines are quickly made fast, and up the accommodation-ladder to the quarter-deck go hurrying some officers, a score of enlisted men back from overnight liberty—and the navy field librarian.

"Reporting aboard, sir, under orders from the Navy Department," explains the librarian to the officer-of-the-deck, after saluting the colors. Credentials are scrutinized, a messenger summoned, and shortly the librarian is being conducted below, past swinging bales and busy men, to the captain or to his representative, the executive officer. With these preliminaries over, the navy field librarian settles down to actual work on one of Uncle Sam's fighting ships.

It may be a case of installing and organizing a library on a recently commissioned dreadnought like the *Colorado*; or it may be a case of overhauling and reorganizing the library on an old ship like the thirty-year-old cruiser *Rochester*, formerly the *New York* of Santiago fame. But whether old or new ship; whether battleship, cruiser, destroyer, or auxiliary in the train, the library organizer always has some novel experiences and some perplexing problems during his two or three weeks' stay aboard ship.

In the first place, one must not expect to find aboard a warship commodious library compartments, equipped with charging desks, ample bookstacks and other accessories of the profession. The library may be located below decks along narrow passageways; it may be situated in a little screened-off space right over the boiler room; it may be tucked away in a gun compartment, which serves variously as a turret, a crew's mess room, sleeping quarters, tailor shop and library. The librarian sometimes does his

work in a cupboard-like compartment, artificially lighted and ventilated, temperature at 100 degrees, with an incessant rat-tat-tat and szz-szz-szz of air hammers and pneumatic drills over his head. As every inch of space is in demand, he may have to work out a jig-saw puzzle with the bookcases in trying to get them installed so as not to interfere with shell-racks, billet hooks, and hatches. Fortunately, the dreadnoughts of the latest type are provided with a fair-sized crew's reception room, just off the quarterdeck, and equipped with bookcases, reading tables and comfortable chairs.

But even this does not end the question of library facilities, for on none of the ships is the entire library concentrated in one place. In addition to the books for the crew, there is a special collection for the officers, known officially as the Ship's Library. This library is stowed partly in the captain's cabin and partly in the wardroom. Occasionally the book collection has been still further dispersed, to the regret of the librarian, by having bookcases in the junior officers' mess and in the warrant officers' mess.

After "reconnoitering" the equipment situation aboard ship, the field librarian naturally turns his attention to the book collection itself. And in this connection one needs to know certain relevant facts about the number of books allowed the various types of ships; the status of a book from the naval accounting standpoint; and the method of supplying books to the warships.

The number of books allowed varies according to the type of ship. A battleship with a complement of 1,400 "rates," as a commissioning allowance, 1,100 volumes paid for out of government funds; a cruiser, on the other hand, with a complement of from 600 to 900 men, "rates" 725 volumes; and a destroyer with about 125 men "rates" 150 volumes. In the case of the larger ships, however, this initial allowance is soon increased by additional ship-



ments from the former A. L. A. war service stock and by the regular quarterly allotments of new books, forwarded by direction of the Bureau of Navigation." Most of our larger warships, therefore, have about fifteen hundred to two thousand volumes in their libraries.

From the accounting standpoint, books bought out of government money are simply "Title B" equipment, which means that they are "on charge" and that some officer is financially and officially responsible for them. The supply officer of the ship takes each book up on his stock cards at the government price, just as he does mess tables, machine guns and anchors. As official ship's librarian, the chaplain (or navigator, if the ship has no chaplain) receives the books from the supply office by signing a "custody receipt" for each volume. It is then up to the chaplain to see that all books are accounted for at inventory, with the possibility of a court martial if too many are lost or missing.

The selection of books for the ships is usually made by the trained librarians attached to the Bureau of Navigation; now and then, the vessels wish to make their own selection, but the Bureau is the final arbiter in the matter. When the list of desired books is at last compiled, it is sent with an official order to the Navy Supply Depot, South Brooklyn, where the books on the Navy's approved catalog are kept always in stock for immediate shipment. Here, priced invoices for the books are prepared, charges made against the proper government appropriation, and the books packed carefully for shipment. Then the books are transported by a navy cargo vessel or by commercial freight to their destination, perhaps three or four thousand miles, and finally turned over to the supply officer of the ship concerned.

On the recently commissioned ships, the first concern of the library organizer is to find these delivered books. They may be stowed, still packed, far below in the hold under a mass of other stores; or they may be ashore in the Yard storehouse, which means a trip with a "working party" and the doubtful joy of loading 300-pound cases from the dock to the motor launch, some ten feet below. On the older ships, however, the first concern of the librarian is not to get books "aboard," but rather to get some "ashore," for ships, if left to themselves, would apparently keep their deadwood aboard forever. Such books as Hislam's "Admiralty of the Atlantic," 1908, and Loughheed's "Vehicles of the Air," 1909, may both be still of historic interest, but they are just "excess stock" on a man-of-war today with shelf room at a premium. All such obsolete material as this must, therefore, be weeded for "survey," the navy term for discarding.

As the investigator considers the library methods used on the ships in the past, he finds a great divergence of systems. Some vessels have devised a system so elaborate that it has broken down under its own weight; others have employed no system whatever.

Books have been frequently stowed in haphazard fashion, and a shelf in the crew's library has revealed such bizarre "shelfmates" as: Thorpe's "Pure Logistics," Amelia Barr's novels, Foch's "Precepts and Judgments," Harold Bell Wright's "When a Man's a Man," one mouse-trap, and "galloping dominoes" (otherwise known as dice). The charging system hitherto has usually been either a large ledger in which the men signed their names, or else paper slips ("chits" in sailor language) to be filled laboriously each time a man drew a book. A few chaplains have courted disaster by pursuing an "open house" policy in their library and maintaining no charging system at all. Moreover, on few of the ships has it been possible to tell quickly what books were aboard or in what compartment they were stowed. The only semblance of a catalog has been the stack of "custody receipts," containing numerous errors in authors and titles, and arranged chronologically, if at all.

For these various library shortcomings, the solution occurring instinctively to any librarian is to do a little systematizing and standardizing. And this is just what has been done for the naval vessels during the past four years. The field librarian shows them how to classify their books and arrange them logically; how to operate an efficient charging system; how to make a simple card catalog; and how to advertise the library. Nevertheless, this does not wholly settle the problem, for we still have an important factor to be considered—the library attendant.

Altho the chaplain is the official ship's librarian, the routine work of the library really falls upon his yeoman, an enlisted man trained especially to do clerical tasks aboard ship. This yeoman, as library attendant, is responsible for having the library open at the posted hours; he issues and checks in books; does the cataloging; and reports delinquent borrowers to the chaplain, who may have them "brought before the mast" for warning or punishment.

A complete recital of the experiences with these library yeomen would make, as Kipling says, "another story." A few thumb-nail sketches will suffice to show, however, why the field librarian must cultivate a courageous optimism in facing these library tyros.

Yeoman "A"—Ex-pugilist; never unlocked the non-fiction shelves, because "no one on this ship wants any high-brow stuff"; strong for





A CORNER IN THE LIBRARY COMPARTMENT OF A MODERN DREADNOUGHT

mounted police stories, books on dancing and etiquette.

Yeoman "B"—Ex-army captain, served in France and joined the navy during hard times after demobilization; strong for strict regulations; now a movie director at Hollywood.

Yeoman "C"—Ex-window dresser's helper; never kept his shelves in order; clever at contriving questionable short-cuts in routine labor; took inventory by sitting in the chaplain's office and checking from memory; boasted of his wide acquaintance with books and human nature!

Yeoman "D"—Ex-spoiled boy of good American stock; lazy, yet good-natured; expert on movie stars, especially the feminine ones; "never had time to read books."

The cataloging of the yeomen sometimes reveals many a choice specimen, despite the labors of the field librarian. Here is a sample of an author card typed by a yeoman from the sunny South, after much puffing on a "Lucky Strike":

821

Untermeyer LOUIS;  
new Errors in American poultry.

It takes patience and a sense of humor to instruct these sea-going library attendants in the rudiments of library economy; and it takes a miracle to instill in them that psychological state known ashore as "library spirit."

Once this is accomplished, the field librarian can consider the conditions under which reading is done at sea. From early morning reveille with its "Up all hammocks! Lash and carry!" on thru "Turn to" and "Pipe sweepers," our sailor boy is kept busy—swabbing, scrubbing, shining bright-work, and drilling. "Knock off all work" at eight bells in the afternoon is a

welcome sound, therefore, to his ears; for, unless on watch for the night, his rest hours are now at hand. In "Dauber," Masefield has vividly pictured these idle hours aboard the old-time sailing vessel.

"Four bells were struck, the watch was called on deck,

"All work aboard was over for the hour,

"And some men sang and others played at check,

"Or mended clothes or watched the sunset glower."

Yet to complete the picture of recreations on an American warship, we should need to add: athletics, movies, and a thrilling book.

And what does the sailor consider a thrilling book? A. L. A. war workers could probably guess, for reading tastes have not changed much since camp library days. Whether bluejacket or marine, the enlisted man's idea of an ideal library seems to be Zane Grey continued *ad infinitum*; as second choices, come E. R. Burroughs, Curwood, Gregory, Raine, and Rinehart. In the realm of mystery and intrigue, Packard, Rohmer, and Oppenheim are the favorites. Sea stories, war stories, and naval stories are usually passed by, for after a hard day's work on the "topside" coaling ship or loading stores, the sailor avoids even the suggestion of reality.

Nevertheless a moderate amount of serious reading is done by the crew. There are ambitious boys who avail themselves of the educational courses and make use of the non-fiction in the crew's library. As we go about ship, we shall find here and there a bluejacket lying flat on deck and industriously studying his electricity, his engineering, or his mathematics.



General history, personal efficiency, occultism, chicken raising, and Lincoln's speeches are types of subjects that may be heard called for from time to time by the crew.

Officers are fiction readers, too, but a modern naval officer can give but a small part of his reading time to novels. He must study the various technical subjects of his profession in order to be in line for promotion; he must keep abreast of the higher theory of his calling by reading the seventy volumes on the Naval War College list, which comprises works by Bernhardi, Clausewitz, Corbett, Foch, Mahan, von Scheer, and others. Besides, an American naval officer needs to read widely in various subjects, for duty and tradition require that he be a man of liberal education and culture.

Consequently, the field librarian during his stay aboard soon finds that the gray fighting ship is something more than threatening guns and armor belt; it is a workshop of applied science and a school of practical education. It is, moreover, a "sea-going city," housing a heterogeneous reading public, made up of college men, engineers, electricians, doctors, office workers and skilled mechanics of all trades, and boys of all types and all sorts of education. It is a public that will read, providing that it has a well-selected library, properly administered and advertised. The battleship *Arkansas* has given excellent proof of this, for after the reorganization of that ship's library, 1883 books were circulated in nineteen days, more than half the number which had been issued during the entire preceding year.

Intensive library work aboard naval vessels, therefore, is not merely a "romantic" endeavor; it is exceedingly practical and necessary. Libraries, to the Navy's great credit, have long existed on its ships, but these book collections have not always been used as they should. The impetus of the A. L. A. war work has helped the Navy to go a step further in its library program and to aim at increasing the usefulness and service of the libraries on its men-of-war.

## German Periodicals of the War Period

IN accordance with the recommendation of the A. L. A. Committee, made at the Detroit and Hot Springs conferences, many libraries have submitted to the firm of Otto Harrassowitz in Leipzig a list of the volumes and numbers of German and other central European periodicals of the war period needed to complete their sets.

Mr. Harrassowitz has been able to fill thus far about a third of the orders. There remain, therefore, a large number of cases where, if files are to be made complete, reprinting is necessary. To make this financially possible a minimum of

thirty orders for each number to be reprinted is required. In only a few cases do the orders thus far accumulated amount to this number.

There is no doubt that there are many libraries having broken sets that have not as yet submitted their lists to Mr. Harrassowitz. If they will do so at once it will be possible to arrange to reprint many numbers which are now lacking from our files.

Libraries are urgently requested therefore to send their lists of desiderata to Mr. Harrassowitz and to submit with them a memorandum of such duplicate numbers of German periodicals for the years 1914-1919 as they may have to dispose of. It is only by centralizing our wants that they can be supplied.

It is needless to say that a commission such as Mr. Harrassowitz has undertaken, at the request of the Committee, is an unprofitable one and American libraries are under a considerable obligation to the firm for undertaking it.

JAMES THAYER GEROULD, *For the Committee.*  
*Princeton University Library.*

## October's Favorite Titles

BOOKS most in demand in the public libraries in October, according to the December *Bookman*, were:

### GENERAL

1. Life of Christ. Giovanni Papini. Harcourt.
2. The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page. Burton J. Hendrick. Doubleday.
3. The Goose-Step. Upton Sinclair. Sinclair.
4. Etiquette. Emily Post. Funk & Wagnalls.
5. A Man From Maine. Edward Bok. Scribner.
6. The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
7. The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
8. Up Stream. Ludwig Lewisohn. Boni.
9. The Mind in the Making. James Harvey Robinson. Harper.
10. Beasts, Men and Gods. Ferdinand Ossendowski. Dutton.

### FICTION

1. Black Oxen. Gertrude Atherton. Boni.
2. The Mine with the Iron Door. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
3. The White Flag. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
4. The Alaskan. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.
5. His Children's Children. Arthur Train. Scribner.
6. The Covered Wagon. Emerson Hough. Appleton.
7. The Enchanted April. "Elizabeth." Doubleday.
8. Faint Perfume. Zona Gale. Appleton.
9. The Cathedral. Hugh Walpole. Doran.
10. One of Ours. Willa Cather. Knopf.

An unusually fine poster to advertise the "Significance of the Fine Arts," published for the Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects by the Marshall Jones Co., 212 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., is available for free distribution to libraries.



# The Williamson Report—II

COMMENT FROM LIBRARIANS

## Providence Public Library

MANY of Dr. Williamson's conclusions I have found to be eminently satisfactory, and to me the spirit of the survey is sympathetic even tho decidedly incisive and at times jolting. Perhaps it is because I agree with much that he has written, that I applaud so loudly, and not on account of any particular merit in the report itself.

As I look back at my course at library school and my dozen years (short weight) of experience in the light of his report, I feel that if Dr. Williamson had done no more than to focus the attention of librarians and library school directors upon his division of library work into professional service and clerical service, his survey would still be a valuable document.

It seems to me that we have not been late in discovering that there are many tasks in library work which require accuracy, neatness, speed, mechanical skill, and a certain degree of personality. A public library's organization would break down if it could not depend upon obtaining such service up to the limits that the personal equation and the division of labor will permit. There are still other tasks which demand a real intellectual and technical background, ability to make decisions, ability to help define policy, and the quality of meeting people successfully. To place a person equipped with the latter group of qualifications at typing and filing catalog cards, making accession and shelf list records, charging and discharging books, writing overdue notices, or performing many of the many purely routine tasks in connection with the work of a library is to the library a sheer waste of mental capital. To the individual, if the experience is prolonged, it is the most effective development-retarder that I can suggest.

And I venture to say that this condition exists in nearly every library in the country. Why? Because some of us honestly disagree with this principle of dividing the service into the two classes, and the rest of us have never even thought of it.

As regards the use of the word *profession*, I personally care very little whether or not you designate any part of library service by that title. But I do feel that we are woefully unskilled as classifiers and inefficient as organizers and administrators when we apply the word *profession* to include almost everybody in the

library's service except the janitors, charwomen and the messengers. It is quite as wise a classification as the one which labels a fourteen-year-old lad as an *adult* borrower because he has passed from a junior to a senior high school and his book requirements will probably increase. But why *adult*?

But we cannot charge this condition up to the librarian incubators—the library schools. They and their curricula are built on the plan of preparing for definite service, for library work as it exists, not as it ought to be. The program of instruction is based almost entirely upon comparative methods actually in use. The amount of theory involved in library school instruction is unfortunately mighty little.

If we believe, then, that there should be this division of professional and clerical service, the librarians who are in the field must take the first step to introduce it in their own library families. Then we can look to the library schools to develop a program of instruction that will harmonize with actual conditions, but until then there is little hope for progress in this direction. To the executive who sees the dawn of the new day in all kinds of administration—industrial, educational, philanthropic, and the rest—who realizes that a library can no longer look to the tax-levying body of a tax-tired municipality as a never-ending source of revenue, to the executive who realizes that an institution requiring the annually increasing appropriation of thousands of dollars must show that altho its *raison d'être* is altruistic and not profit-making, it is nevertheless guided along lines of systematic organization and operation, in which the waste of labor as well as of material is checked, such a step should not be a fearful experience.

So far as the system of instruction at library schools is concerned, I cannot concur with the common criticism of the curriculum. Practice in the routine of cataloging, typing book cards, and so on, which has been so distasteful to many has impressed me as being necessary, considering the fact that to a significant number of the members of the average class, it is an entirely new experience. They cannot properly direct others in this work later on or have an intelligent understanding of the problems of the cataloging department unless they have had personal experience in the work. Furthermore, there is a certain amount of formal disciplinary value in pegging away at some of these



tasks, and after getting acquainted with the meaning of red ink, some of us develop a healthy respect for minute detail which is needed in the make-up of every librarian. The question is whether or not too much time has been devoted to this sort of thing in proportion to other instruction. The remaining courses—reference, work with children, circulation, bibliography and the rest—I found to be well presented in my day and I have reason to believe that they are no worse today.

In one respect, the first year of the library school course is open to genuine criticism. There should be provision for giving some credit to the student who has had previous experience, particularly in some of the mechanical portions of the curriculum.

But the really serious fault in the library school curriculum as I see it, is the course of instruction for the second year. What is there for the person who appears to possess some of the elements of leadership, who is the type to take charge of a department in a great organization or to become librarian in a small city? According to the course of study, she can go on after the first year and take advanced cataloging, advanced reference, advanced bibliography, and a lot of other "advanced" subjects, but with the exception of a vaudevillian series of autobiographical remarks by itinerant librarians, combined into a so-called course in Administration, there is very little to make it worth while for the exceptional student to pursue the second year's course.

Can't there be instruction in subjects which actually help to fit the student for large responsibilities, instruction that will prepare her to assume the direction of the order department in a great city's library, for example, or perhaps to take complete charge of an institution employing a score of persons, and spending an appropriation of \$35,000 annually? Every year, recent graduates of library schools assume such tasks. In what particular way does the second year fit them for such obligations? Let us have courses in institutional accounting, municipal government and finance, and personnel management. Particularly is a course of study of the bibliography of the vast knowledge of mankind needed. It is the last chance for many of us to acquire a thoro and systematic acquaintance with a great classified collection of important books. From the day that we take up the duties of our first position in library work, we are condemned to think much of methods, but little of books. A considerable part of the second year could be devoted to this subject to advantage.

Another matter in connection with the second

year of instruction that should be corrected is the school calendar. Instead of starting one's course in September or early October, ending the first year in June and then marking time for nearly three months by doing hack work in some institution, or else loafing away the season at a vacation ground until the second year begins, why can't the entire two years' course be reduced to sixteen months, operating on the quarterly basis with a short recess between quarters? It is asking too much of a student to require two academic years plus an academic summer for that which could be as effectively completed with a saving of nearly five months. Perhaps problems of faculty organization prohibit such a plan, but I doubt it.

To express an opinion of the respective merits of library school graduates and non-graduates, is somewhat like groping in the pantry for the bread-knife—unless you grasp the handle, you are liable to get cut. No sooner do you feel satisfied that the ideal library organization would be an institution in which the personnel would be confined to full-fledged library school graduates, than one after another, rise the mental pictures of those steady, reliable, accurate assistants, thoroly familiar with the traditions and the organization of the library, some college graduates, some with only a high school education, but all contributing much to the successful operation of the institution.

As a class, library school graduates possess certain characteristics that really worry the executive. They have been described as "a mob of mobile maidens meditating matrimony." Many of them are restless, some will pull up stakes any time for a salary increase of \$75 a year, often they forget that practice must temper theory, and during the tender years of their experience will advocate the wholesale reorganization of anything that does not harmonize with what they learned at school. Nevertheless, they are usually imbued with the true spirit of library work, they do not pick up and retain local prejudices, they possess more of the service and salesmanship ideas of library practice, they are more aggressive and more helpful in developing policy.

That does not by any means exterminate the non-library school graduate, however. In every library organization the exceptional assistant who has not had library school training will find an opportunity in important positions. And in taking care of a large part of the clerical work of a library, there will always be room for non-library school graduates, certainly under present conditions where even when caught young, library school graduates require a beginning salary of \$1,500 per annum. To



pay at that rate with its attendant tenure increases for the performance of much of the clerical work in any library, is not justified on anything but a sentimental basis.

Having discussed some of the weaknesses in library school methods and results, it is only fair to say a word for the defense. When we realize that formal instruction in library science is less than forty years old, we cannot help expressing a feeling of respect and admiration for the progress that has been made during that relatively short period. For there have been many handicaps, not only the problem of adequate financial support to engage satisfactorily equipped instructors but also the task of securing such instructors even when salary is not the question. For as in every other vocation or profession, out of a dozen persons who can do a task well, hardly one has the gift of imparting the art to others.

Furthermore, the influence of contemporary methods has been over-emphasized. The students themselves and the libraries in the field have been impatiently demanding the training of a supply of librarians for actual service. Consequently, the best accepted methods of classifying books or charging books that are in actual use are learned as by rote. There is little or no chance for experimenting and testing methods to discover whether they are not open to improvement. Altho library schools should occupy positions of higher learning, where in addition to the general instruction, there is an opportunity for the development of new ideas thru laboratory methods, there has been very little evidence of this quality. If you doubt it, list all the ideas used in current library practice that have come to us directly from library schools. It will not take you long. In this respect, however, the schools are not entirely at fault. It should be charged to the account of the ultimate consumer, the libraries.

CLARENCE E. SHERMAN, *Assistant Librarian.*

### Chicago Public Library

THE Williamson report contains little that is new, and even less that is startling, to anyone familiar with library affairs. Dr. Williamson has rendered a valuable and timely service in collecting and putting in order the facts as he found them, and, being a trained investigator with many qualifications for the task, he has performed it to the evident satisfaction of a much larger circle of readers than the organization that retained him to make this survey. That he had no axe to grind seems clear enough, tho it might seem clearer if he were not so ready, whenever an occasion offers and sometimes when

it does not, to brandish a small hatchet labeled National Certification.

There remains the question whether the library schools as they now function are performing a useful service. It seems to this deponent that they undoubtedly do, but that the training they offer, or at least the practical value thereof, is not professional but technical. The courses given by the library schools endow the graduate with a certain equipment for which he will find a ready market at a higher price than he could hope to obtain in the same market for his natural abilities without such equipment. It would, on the other hand, take him much longer to attain the same proficiency by serving as an apprentice or thru other channels less formal than a library school course. Such a course is, therefore, economically useful and, moreover, the resultant economy is as definite on the side of the employer as the employee. This is true of technical schools in every field of usefulness, and many of the processes formerly learned by long and painful apprenticeship are now acquired in such schools. Even automobile mechanics today learn their trade in schools or correspondence courses. In Chicago there is a large and flourishing school question that presents at least two sides. There can be no question that library school graduates are valuable, to their employers as well as to themselves. That they might be made more valuable if they were taught other things besides, or instead of, those comprising the present library school curriculum may be true, but it does not alter the fact that what they are now taught makes them useful. Whether or not it serves to gain them entrance into a profession is a question that presents at least two sides. There is ground for the suspicion that the library schools are just about as much professional as librarianship is a profession. The stream can rise no higher than its source.

Dr. Williamson would relegate most of the technical training to local training classes. That would hardly answer the same purpose unless he would organize the training classes on the scale of a library school, and he is particularly severe upon one of our colleagues who has undertaken to do that very thing. He would then reserve the library school curriculum for something else. For what? There is undoubtedly room for a kind of super-library school which should occupy itself with research and instruction in the higher and perhaps more theoretical branches of librarianship, together with various related and implied subjects. If there is to be a professional background to modern American library administration it must be sought in the cognate fields of literature, bibliography and the social sciences. And the pri-



mary task of such a school must be to do what fifty years of American librarianship have not succeeded in doing, namely, to organize, perhaps to create, a body of doctrine and a professional literature and habit of thought upon which to ground any projects for training upon a professional as against a technical basis.

C. B. RODEN, *Librarian*.

### St. Louis Public Library

AS the librarian of a library which employs both graduates of library schools and non-graduates, I am naturally interested in the whole subject of library training and read Dr. Williamson's Report with keen appreciation of the work that he has put into it and of the serious attention that it deserves. I was greatly disappointed that he had not thought it necessary to make any defense of his principal thesis, which is that library employees are divided sharply into two classes—professional workers and routine or clerical workers, which classes require different kinds of training. He finds fault in particular with librarians for not recognizing these classes, but he assumes that his division is an obvious one and that there is no necessity for argument about it.

I am sure that most librarians, even those who are inclined to agree with him, will not consider his thesis as an axiom. Like any other kind of work, library work includes a large amount of routine. This is the case with professional work of the very highest class, as that of a skilled surgeon. Much of the routine, however, is so intimately connected with the rest of the work that no such division as that assumed in the report is possible, nor is it indeed desirable. Leaving out the work of assistants who obviously are employed by the library not because it is a library but because it is a business concern, I am inclined to think that Dr. Williamson's assertion should be accepted, if at all, only after thoro discussion. Personally I am inclined not to accept it.

As a librarian I should prefer always a library school graduate to a non-graduate on my staff, other things being equal. I have in the higher positions in my library probably as many non-graduates as graduates and I value their services as highly, but this is because they are the result of a process of trial and rejection which has been going on for years. In the library school this process to a large extent takes place automatically, at entrance and during the course, and a large part of the training that used to be done in the library itself is taken care of before graduation and crossed off the librarian's list of agenda. Of two persons with the same other qualifications who should apply to me to fill

a vacancy, I should take always the library school graduate.

I believe that a library school should specialize. I am sorry, for instance, that the Pittsburgh School has ceased to be a special school for children's librarians. The advantage of having a certain number of schools conducted by libraries, which Dr. Williamson condemns—quite unfairly as it seems to me—is that they are enabled effectively to specialize in public library work, just as a school conducted by a university can better than any other train for the work of a university library.

The amount of typing and other such routine work in the curriculum will be guided by the direction in which the school chooses to specialize.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director*.

### Brooklyn Public Library

A FEW weeks ago two questions were put to me concerning Dr. Williamson's Report on "Training for Library Service."

1. To what extent have you found greater efficiency among library school graduates than among those who have not had this advantage?

2. What suggestions have you to offer as to the proper curriculum involving the question whether too much time seems to be given to preparatory work such as typing, etc.?

Yankee-like, I decided to answer the questions by asking others. Therefore, upon receiving the LIBRARY JOURNAL's request to comment upon certain phases of the Williamson Report, a questionnaire was sent to library school graduates (who make up ten per cent of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library) with the idea of ascertaining from them just what they had to say about their own schools.

This paper, therefore, is a composite production rather than the opinion of any one individual.

The replies came back under the following heads and were of much interest and value:

a. "Did you get all you expected from your library experience?" Of thirty members of the B. P. L. staff who have attended library schools, all but four received all they expected from the school course.

b. "What subjects were slighted or given too little attention?" Book Selection and Book Purchases stand out as the subjects needing much more attention than now given; closely followed by Library Spirit, Inspiration and Public Speaking. Among other subjects which appeared to be slighted, were: Administrative Work, Business Methods, Discipline, Advanced Work, Specialized Courses, Team Work, Relations with Trustees and Staff—and finally, Time.



c. "What subjects were covered too much in detail?" Cataloging heads the list of "too much" and close upon its heels Pamphlets, Public Documents, Required Reading, Typing, Children's Literature, Story Telling—and Clerical Work, which should be learned elsewhere.

One graduate answered "Instruction is inadequate for high school librarians, children's librarians, special and business librarians, commission organizers, executives and administrative officers,—and yet students are sent out to fill such positions.

"It may be argued that these are special phases of library work. And so they are. Nevertheless, with a rearrangement of the curriculum, time could be allotted to these phases."

d. "Was the faculty made up of the right kind of teachers?" Most of the answers showed: Too few teachers and fewer born teachers; lack of co-operation among the members of the faculty; not sufficiently gifted. One answered that "most teachers know their subjects but do not know how to impart knowledge." And another that "many members of library school faculties do not understand the principles of imparting information, of fixing it in the mind, of correlating it with other information given, of distinguishing the results discovered from what the students have not acquired, and of inspiring in the student a love for the work." And still another that "some teachers are still inclined to treat students as children under discipline."

e. "From your observation, has the library school graduate an advantage over the library trained assistant, and if so in what way?" Here again the answers adequately and accurately summed up give a decided advantage to the library school graduate because of higher education, better judgment, mental equipment, adaptability, self-confidence, broader outlook, and a recognized professional standing. Some of the replies are worth quoting:

"The library school student learns various ways of doing the same thing and has an opportunity to compare methods. She meets library workers from various parts of the country and thereby widens her acquaintance and consequently her interest in various library fields; but I think a *few months of practical work before taking the course* help to a better understanding of the course, especially if everything has to be crowded into one year."

"The usual library trained assistant, tho she may be a conscientious worker, can see pleasure as something outside of her work, where the library school graduate with a more diversified training and a broader vision finds more of interest and pleasure actually in her work. A

library school graduate can work more cheerfully and fearlessly because she realizes that if she does not fit in readily in one phase of the work she can always turn to another. There are always other places, other library work, other developments. If the library school graduate serves you, she serves you not merely as a source of livelihood but from choice."

"The library trained assistant is not so well fitted for work in other libraries, while the library school graduate has the school back of her if she desires to change her position."

So much for opinions of library school graduates.

My own impression, as the outgrowth of many years of experience, is, that given the same background of common sense, fair play, and enthusiasm for the work, the library school graduate with her college education, her poise, and her breadth of view, advances more rapidly, goes farther with greater ease, and reaches a distant goal more quickly than does the library trained assistant; altho, at the outset, she does not show up well in routine work in comparison with the library trained assistant who knows the routine and is skilled as a clerical worker. It is only when the library school graduate begins her practical experience in the library that she is handicapped. Here the library trained assistant has the advantage, but only for a short time, unless she, too, has the valuable background of a college education—or its equivalent. But a college graduate who goes direct to a large public library, taking a library training course, with its theory and practice, instead of a library school course, is quite likely to adapt herself more quickly and satisfactorily to local requirements than is the library school graduate. We do find specific instances where library trained people are superior to some library school graduates. Of eight leading branch librarians of this particular library, four of them are library school graduates and four of them library trained.

As librarians and heads of library schools, it is our duty to the profession to see that only duly qualified men and women be received into library schools and further that the unfit should be rejected at the outset. It should be a case of quality and not quantity—in spite of the demand.

Librarians generally should be interested in students before entering the schools as well as after graduation; and for the improvement of the standard should encourage library assistants with proper qualifications to attend regular library schools with a view to their own advancement and for the good of the profession.

Without library schools library staffs would



be undermanned, or, worse still, poorly manned, and even now the supply of graduates does not meet the demand.

The library school must be given credit for three things:

1. Providing good timber with which to satisfy the requirements of trustees; 2. Raising the standard of service, and 3. Raising the standard of pay.

It is a fact that no amount of formal education or special training could make some people good librarians. To quote one of Melvil Dewey's favorite phrases, "You cannot polish a pumpkin." Some people turned out of library schools are "pumpkins."

FRANK P. HILL, *Librarian*.

### District of Columbia Public Library

IT SEEMS to me that Dr. Williamson's report is an exceedingly important contribution to the fundamentals of librarianship. It is likely to exercise a profound influence on all thinking with reference to the training and status of the profession not only on the part of those inside, but also and perhaps more especially by those outside the profession. It is therefore important to correct its errors and shortcomings, as has been done by those who have reviewed it or have contributed to group discussion. But having done that it is even more important to master its fundamentals and incorporate them into the body of our thinking and practice.

In the course of our work in Washington in connection with the securing of the reclassification legislation from Congress and now in the application of such legislation to the allocation and salary grading of librarians, we were rather surprised to find that in some influential quarters the professional status of librarians was called in question. Dr. Williamson has taken for granted the professional status of at least the higher grades of library work and his testimony to that effect has been cited in the brief which government librarians have filed with the Personnel Classification Board. But his report points the way which if followed will establish the matter beyond peradventure and make for clearer thinking as to what classes of work in libraries are professional and what are sub-professional or clerical.

But I have been asked to give my judgment from the point of view of an administrator of the value of library school training. Long before Dr. Williamson said it in his report I had been of the opinion that a year or two of work in a library ought to intervene between the first and second years of library school training. Several members of my staff have, after taking

our training course (which, tho not equivalent to a library school course, does give the ground work of library training) and after a few years of experience in the library, gone to library schools where they have generally been able to specialize. The results have always been gratifying.

Most of the library school graduates who have come to us had also had some experience. The few graduates who came directly from library school without experience have not so quickly become highly efficient as have those with such intervening experience. In an intervening year of experience the librarian succeeds in securing such a definite application of principles and practice as to enable him to find himself and more completely to profit by later training and more quickly and perfectly to understand the purport of his work.

When I took my library course there was too much insistence on the minutiae of technique and too little attention to the broader matters of administration. The emphasis has since been shifted, as it should be and can be, now that the routine technical matters have at length been so largely standardized.

Of course every librarian, whether he will ultimately become an administrator or whether he is to enter one of the more specialized fields of library work, needs to be grounded in knowledge of methods and technique, tho he may not, unless he is to practice a specialty, need to become highly expert as a practitioner of each branch of technique. Given such grounding the most valuable training for administration is a broad knowledge of the best thought and practice of other libraries and of the scope and purpose of the library and its function in the scheme of education.

With the standardization of technical library routine reasonably achieved it would seem as tho librarians ought to be able to give increasing attention to books themselves, to know them more intimately and discriminately, to the end of using them intelligently. This means that the library schools should give increasing attention to teaching the content of libraries in order that their graduates may have a wider and fuller knowledge of books, instead of putting the major emphasis on method. The older type of librarian was weak in method and strong in knowledge of books. Has not standardization brought a sufficient measure of emancipation from technique so that the major emphasis may again be placed on the books? If this is so then the changed emphasis should be more fully reflected in the curricula of library schools.



The controversy over typewriting seems a petty proposition. In view of the fact that former President Wilson personally wrote most of his state papers on the typewriter it seems that there is pretty good precedent for a knowledge of typewriting. However, fair skill in typewriting is relatively speaking so easy to acquire that I think it should not be insisted upon as a prerequisite to appointment to a given post. Nevertheless most library school graduates, if they are candidates for positions as catalogers and other similar posts will naturally see the importance of bringing to such work considerable skill in typewriting.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian*.

### University of Michigan

EVERYONE is agreed that Dr. Williamson's Report is searching, thoro and constructive. It should not be blamed perhaps, for deliberate omissions. But as one charged with a certain amount of professional instruction I regret that there is no mention of the teaching of librarianship in the summer sessions of several universities. This group, which includes (among others) Columbia, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, is certainly not a wholly negligible factor in the present situation of library training. The directors of this summer work certainly have a primary interest in the topic and would have been glad to have a similar searching analysis of the work under their charge. On the side of numbers of students alone their record is impressive. Michigan, Minnesota and Columbia last summer enrolled something over 225 students in library methods courses, and the entrance requirements in all three universities were at least as rigid as those of certain of the library schools; while the faculties of these three—not to mention the others—would probably stand at least well, if the standards applied by Dr. Williamson were invoked in estimating the teaching force.

I differ from Dr. Williamson quite radically on one point. I feel, particularly with my experience in teaching and my general knowledge of educational institutions derived from over thirty years of close contact with college teaching, the proposal to make library schools graduate schools in the sense that they shall admit only students having a bachelor's degree is a mistake. Certain of the subjects necessarily involved in any thoro instruction in librarianship are too elementary to be pursued with profit by students who have reached the age of twenty-one or twenty-two years and have received a degree from a good college. The study of these elementary subjects, and the time necessarily

devoted to them, is, I fear, the very factor which renders library school instruction so jejune and unsatisfactory. Graduate students should be put at graduate work under teachers trained to handle mature students. The elements should be gained in the undergraduate years, and they can be studied there without taking undue time from cultural and disciplinary courses. The analogy of pre-law and pre-medical training holds for pre-library training. When librarians generally recognize that elementary and advanced courses are not profitably pursued side by side by the same students under the same teachers, and, further, that elementary instruction is best given at about nineteen years of age, there will be good prospects for real advance in library training.

WILLIAM W. BISHOP, *Librarian*.

### California State Library

LIBRARIANSHIP, despite our yearnings and our protestations, has so far failed to reach professional standing in the sense we now consider medicine, law, and even teaching professions. Some of our failure, unquestionably, comes from the conditions of our service which we have, perhaps, been obliged to accept, or which at any rate we have weakly accepted. The library is a free institution, in its beginnings, too often, subsisting on the crumbs dropped from the community table, and manned by women who have come into misfortunate widowhood, by spinsters who do not care to teach, and by young girls, residing at home, awaiting the coming of Prince Charming. The real librarians, men and women, gradually evolved thru time are zealous workers for the general weal; they cannot, unfortunately perhaps, demand cash down for service rendered; and are obliged to resort to all sorts of expedients in their attempts to make a dime do the work of a dollar.

Library schools are the result of the efforts of librarians of vision to meet a real need in a service, even if now a would-be profession, destined in the end to acquire all professional qualities. These schools were experimental, instruction was given by regular members of the library staff, equipped with enthusiasm and earnestness if somewhat lacking in pedagogical lore and skill, and in all cases inadequately compensated. The library school has done well, all things considered; but it certainly needed the gentle prodding which Dr. Williamson's report so fairly and constructively provides.

There is no question that the person trained in our library schools, from best to poorest, is far better equipped to do library work than even the intelligent individual prompted to offer



himself thru his intense love for books. Many fine present day librarians are not the product of a library school; they are, however, the residue of an army of workers who did not develop skill, and the service cannot afford to wait on this slower and less productive process.

Did Dr. Williamson touch upon the question which a survey of the history of the California State Library School (life span 1914 to 1920) clearly presents? Graduates (all women) 74; dropped out of the work 10; married and out of the work 23; married and still in the work 4; died 2. No doubt Cupid is still busy. Is it possible to build a strong professional edifice using young, presentable, marriageable women as the building blocks? (Probably by requiring, or inducing, a vastly larger number of women to take the library school courses.)

Particularly I am in sympathy with Dr. Williamson's recommendations that schools be placed on a firmer financial basis, that schools become departments of universities thereby putting themselves in touch with a student supply and also ranging library instruction on a plane with other professions, and that instructors be required to be better trained for their job and very much better paid. Experience will dictate changes in the curricula. Certification will come; and with it a better understanding of requirements and higher standards of service. Without question organization or reorganization of the library, outside of large cities, on a county unit will have a far reaching and beneficial effect upon personnel and service alike.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *Librarian*.

### A Copyright Crisis

THE copyright fight of the Sixty-eighth Congress is on. For the fifth time since 1890 the American publisher challenges the public's right to import without his consent a foreign book which he handles here—a right that is older than the Republic and world-wide.

As ever in the past, two years' criticism has modified the challenge materially. (1) The claim of the right to prevent acquisition of the foreign original is withdrawn, but it must be secured thru the American publisher. (2) To obtain such control of importation, he must manufacture an actual American edition. (3) This restriction is removed from (a) books in foreign languages, (b) second hand copies, (c) works for the United States, (d) works in raised characters for the blind, (e) foreign newspapers and magazines, (f) collections bought en bloc for libraries, and (g) books in the traveller's baggage.

Welcome as are these recessions from absolutism, the librarian will be quick to see that the purchase of English books would prove a

tedious, perilous and costly business. Whenever he saw such a volume advertised he must ask two questions before venturing to make an order: 1. Is there an American edition? 2. Is it in print? He could not afford to guess, for the penalty of a misstep is ugly. So, to be certain, no matter how complete and timely his bibliographical apparatus, he would write to the Copyright Office. If the reply were "Yes," his order would go to the reprinter, who could charge at pleasure.

Unfortunate as is the challenge, the time of its presentation is even more so. An entirely different project was afoot. The United States had a chance at last to qualify for the International Copyright Union. The only thing needed was repeal of the requirement, in the case of an English work, to print here as condition of copyright. To this, authors, printers, librarians and organized education in general readily assented. The publishers balked, unless given control of importation, as indicated.

While they balked, Canada lost patience and struck in retaliation at our manufacturing clause. Their measure becomes operative Jan. 1, 1924. The Copyright Office has drawn a bill, which meets the situation repealing that clause as applied to foreigners and thus fitting us for Berne, without otherwise disturbing present conditions. The American Library Association, with its thirteen allied organizations, will champion this measure in Congress. The publishers will seek to amend by inserting an anti-importation clause. The Authors' League, firm at first, has given way. So too the printers, told that monopoly will increase American manufacture, since, say the publishers, "We can thus offer English writers larger royalties to induce cis-Atlantic editions," and the public will meet the cost of double production.

The responsibility of the American Library Association is almost unexampled. It fights the battle of the cultivated reader the world over and must keep the faith.

Every library in the United States ought to act. When the bills are introduced, the call will be sounded.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*

CARL L. CANNON

ASA DON DICKINSON

HILLER C. WELLMAN

PURD B. WRIGHT

*A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.*

"The Rare Books of Freemasonry" is "a carefully compiled list of rare or masonic books" compiled by Lionel Vibert, editor of *Miscellanea Latomorum* and author of some works on old-time masonry. (New York. R. R. Bowker Co. 1923. 41p. \$2.)



# Books of Amusement and Instruction for Good Little Readers—IV

A LIST OF THE CHILDREN'S BOOKS, PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA BETWEEN 1755 AND 1835, IN THE COLLECTION OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

COMPILED BY ELVA S. SMITH

PUBLISHERS IN THE BRITISH ISLES NOT IN LONDON (*Concluded*)

*Wilson and Spence, York (Concluded)*

Mrs. Pleasant's story book, composed for the amusement of her little family, to which are added instructions for the proper application of them; adorned with cuts by Bewick. 1804.

*Contents:* The gentleman beggar. Industry rewarded. The history of a poor man and his two sons. The history of the rich man and the cobbler. The history of the pretty idiot. The indolent daughter. Dutch paper cover.

Winlove, Solomon, *pseud.* The pleasing moralist; or, Young gentlemen and ladies' preceptor, containing essays on the following subjects: pride, envy, avarice, anger, hypocrisy, charity, generosity, compassion, ill-humour, good-humour, affectation, truth, falsehood, education, industry, wisdom, indolence, application, beauty, advice, company, splendour, happiness, friendship, mankind, credulity, contempt and modesty; to which are added Advice to a young man on his entrance into the world; with cuts by Bewick. 1803.

Twenty-eight woodcuts by Thomas Bewick. "Advice to a young man upon his entrance into the world," p. 78-84, is by Isaac Watts. Flowered paper cover. Probably reprinted from one of the Newbery publications, for in F. Newbery's list, 1780, appears the title "Mr. Winlove's Lectures upon Moral Subjects." The subjects as given in the list agree with those in "The Pleasing Moralist" and the number of cuts is the same.

*F. B. Wright, Liverpool*

Harry & William; or, The two cousins. 1821.

Also published by Harvey & Darton in London. Conversational type of story, introducing considerable information about natural history and inculcating many moral lessons.

*Publisher Unknown*

The bird's egg. [17—?]

Short story intended to teach children not to disturb the nests of birds. A small paper-covered toy-book with woodcuts.

Industry and sloth. [17—?]

Short allegorical tale. Also contains "Honesty Rewarded" and several riddles. Woodcuts.

School of good manners. [17—?]

Small, paper-covered book containing twenty miscellaneous precepts, one hundred and sixty-three rules for children's behavior at the meeting-house, at home, at the table, in company, at school, etc., eight "whole-

some cautions," a chapter of "good advice to children" and a short catechism.

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS

*American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia*  
*The youth's friend* [monthly]. 1834-1835.

Contains poems, dialogs, short sermons, articles on natural history and other informational material.

*Silas Andrus, Hartford*

Taylor, Isaac. Scenes in America, for the amusement and instruction of little tarry-at-home travellers. 1825.

The introduction begins:

"Once again your friend a hearing  
Claims from you, my little miss;  
With a volume neat appearing,  
Full of pictures, see, 'tis this."

Verse and prose alternate in the text and the sections are numbered to correspond with the pictures which they explain. The tiny woodcuts placed three on a page, show such interesting scenes as Columbus entertaining a cazique on board his ship; Balboa on the peak gazing at the Pacific ocean rolling before him, and the Inca of Peru in a golden palanquin. There are pictures of Patagonians, "gigantic in size," dog-ribbed Indians, penguins, and other birds and animals. A folding map is also included. This and the companion volumes on Europe, Asia and Africa must have been a real godsend to the children of the early 19th century. The series was published in England from 1818 to 1830.

*Samuel T. Armstrong, Boston*

Fisher, Jonathan. The youth's primer, containing a series of short verses in alphabetical order, each followed by religious, moral, or historical observations; the Westminster Assembly's shorter catechism with brief Scripture proofs; a short sketch of Scripture chronology, and several original hymns; adorned with cuts; written for the entertainment and instruction of youth and designed to be a sequel to the Child's primer. 1817.

The writer was a minister of the Gospel at Blue-hill, Maine. The four line verses, one for each letter of the alphabet, resemble those in the New England primer, except that they are strictly religious in character and the comments are lengthy. "Small, square, agitating cuts."

Sherwood, Mrs. Mary Martha (Butt). The potter's common. 1825.

Pious little tale, contrasting the lives of two ignorant boys, one of whom heeds the kind instruction of the good clergyman. The other grows up a very wicked young man, but is finally converted thru the efforts of his early friend. The increase in Sunday Schools established for the poorer classes created a



great demand for this type of literature. Published in England in 1822. Another edition has the title "The Happy Choice; or, The Potter's Common."

*Clark, Austin and Co., New York*  
Child, Mrs. Lydia Maria (Francis). The girls' own book. 1833.

A deservedly popular book of which there were many editions. It was copyrighted in 1833 by Carter, Hendee and Babcock of Boston. It contains riddles and puzzles, directions for games, such as "Genteel lady," and "Hunt the slipper," also for physical exercises, fancy work, etc. Christmas was not generally observed in New England at this time and American children are advised to follow the German custom of making presents for others of the family. A few stories, fables and poems are also included. Contains an illuminated frontispiece and some good woodcuts by Francis Graeter.

*Increase Cooke and Co.*  
[Godwin, William (*pseud.* Edward Baldwin).] Fables ancient and modern, adapted for the use of children, by Edward Baldwin, Esq.; adorned with cuts by Anderson. 1807.

First published by the Godwins under the imprint of Thomas Hodgkins in 1805.

The writer believed that fables were written in too simple a form for children, and that they should not be dismissed in five or six lines nor end in an abrupt or unsatisfactory manner. In this collection, they have, therefore, been expanded and many details added.

The place of publication of this edition is not indicated, but it is probably an American reprint, with illustrations by Dr. Alexander Anderson, a New York physician who became interested in engraving and at this time was employed by printers and publishers in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and other places.

The illustrator may, however, be John Anderson, an apprentice of Thomas Bewick's.

*J. H. Cunningham, Philadelphia*  
Atmore, Charles. Serious advice from a father to his children, respecting their conduct in the world, civil, moral and religious; recommended to parents and guardians, to governors of seminaries and to teachers of Sunday schools. 1819.

The title-page motto is "Train up a child in the way he should go." The author acknowledges his indebtedness for some of the sentiments to a treatise by that "justly celebrated character, William Penn, Founder of the State of Pennsylvania."

*Robert Desilver, Philadelphia*  
Edgeworth, Maria. Early lessons. v. 4-6. 1826-27.

v. 4. Rosamond: The bee and the cow; The happy party; Wonders; The microscope.— Harry and Lucy, pt. 3-4.

v. 5. Rosamond: Petty scandal; Airs and graces; The nine days' wonder; Egerton Abbey.

v. 6. Rosamond: The black lane; The palanquin; The forest drive; Morning visits; The bracelet of memory; Blind Kate; The print gallery; The departure.

"Harry and Lucy" was written by Richard Lovell Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.

Illustrated with copperplate engravings.

*Dorr, Howland and Co., Worcester*  
The Bible in miniature for children, with twenty-five engravings. 1835. *Dorr.*

Size two and one-fourth inches by one and three-fourths. Bound in sheepskin.

*Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia*  
Helme, Elizabeth. Instructive rambles in London and the adjacent villages; designed to amuse the mind and improve the understanding of youth. 1799.

Charles and Mary visit with their father the Tower, London Bridge, Westminster Abbey, Greenwich and other places of interest. The descriptions and historical incidents are combined with the story of the two children and discourses on moral topics such as the hatefulness of falsehood. Engraved frontispiece. Published in England in 1798.

*Samuel Etheridge, Boston*  
[Pinchard, Mrs. of Taunton.] The two cousins; a moral story for the use of young persons, in which is exemplified the necessity of moderation and justice to the attainment of happiness; by the author of the "Blind child" and "Dramatic dialogues." 1796.

An American reprint of a book published by Elizabeth Newbery in 1794, and reissued in 1798. It is written partly in dialog form. There is a ten line quotation from Beaumont and Fletcher on the title-page and this edition has an engraved frontispiece.

"A well told story of how a spoiled child was reformed. There is a thread of interest running through it, which redeems the tediousness of the style."—Welsh's "Bookseller of the Last Century."

*Fisher and Brother, Philadelphia*  
The history of an apple pie. [18—?]

A paper-covered toy-book with hand-colored pictures. The running title reads "Life and death of the apple pie."

*George, Latimer and Co., Philadelphia*  
Sherwood, Mrs. Mary Martha (Butt). The flowers of the forest. 1833.

American reprint of one of Mrs. Sherwood's most popular stories.

*W. B. Gilley, New York*  
Principle and practice; or, The orphan family; a tale. 1828.

"A plain, unaffected narrative of the exertions made by a family of young persons to render themselves and each other happy and useful in the world." Partly in letter form. The scenes are in London and Exeter and the book is evidently of English origin.

*G. Goodwin and Sons, Hartford*  
Milk for babes; or, A catechism in verse, for children. 1822.

Contains also a letter to children "On Neglecting the Bible," "Verses on the Bible," "Hymn on the Scriptures," and a morning and evening prayer for children.

On the title-page is the quotation: "I have fed you with Milk and not with Meat; for hitherto ye were not able to bear it, neither now are ye able."

*Gray and Bowen, Boston*  
[Goodrich, Samuel Griswold, (*pseud.* Peter Parley).] Peter Parley's tales about Asia;



with a map and numerous engravings. 1830.

A small square volume, fourth in a series of geographical and historical tales for children. It begins: "Here comes old Peter Parley once more." He is lamer than before and obliged to go about with a crutch but he likes to tell stories better than ever. "So," he says, "I will now tell you about a Tiger and a Crocodile."

"A serious word of commendation is to be said for that happy story-telling art of Peter Parley, which converted the stiff geographic text-books of Maltebrun and of Woodbridge into lively pictures of great countries where people talked of battles and builded . . . and where the rivers ran and sea sparkled and mountains brooded over valleys—as they did not do in bigger and more learned geographies. I think that the image of London Tower, which came to me first through the spectacles of Mr. Peter Parley . . . did not wholly fade when I tramped through its galleries and dungeons; and it abides with me still."—Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters."

*Greene and Bowles, Boston*

*Juvenile repository*; edited by a lady [weekly], July 6, 1833-34. v. 1-5. 1833-34.

Miscellaneous in character, including Scripture history and sacred geography so that it will not be "improper for a Sabbath-day friend."

*William Hilliard, Cambridge, Mass.*

Watts, Isaac. Divine and moral songs for children. 1804.

Second Cambridge edition, containing the author's preface "to all who are concerned in the education of children," in which he says that he has been careful to avoid anything that savored of party. Children, therefore, "of high and low degree, of the church of England, baptized in infancy or not, may all join together in these songs." He hopes that the added "sonnets on moral subjects, with an air of pleasantry, may provoke some fitter pen to write a little book of them."

This edition contains only two of the moral songs but includes "Good Advice to Children" and two prayers. A small-patterned wall-paper is used for the cover.

*David Hogan, Philadelphia*

Depping [George Bernhard.] Evening entertainments; or, Delineations of the manners and customs of various nations, interspersed with geographical notices, historical and biographical anecdotes and descriptions in natural history; designed for the instruction and amusement of youth. 1821.

American reprint of an English publication. It consists of a "series of conversations in which an intelligent father is supposed to describe to his children everything remarkable that he has learned or observed in the course of his travels."—*Monthly Review*, 1811. On the title-page is the motto: "The proper study of Mankind is Man."

*Uriah Hunt, Philadelphia*

Cardell, William S. Story of Jack Halyard, the sailor boy; or, The virtuous family; designed for American children in families and schools; thirtieth edition with appropriate questions, by M. T. Leavenworth, Esq. 1833.

An exceptionally priggish tale, which seems to have met with great favor, judging from the number of

testimonials printed in this edition. Probably its patriotic character recommended it to teachers and parents. The author deprecates the use of the "numerous motley, ill-devised republications clipt . . . from the leaves of inapplicable foreign books" which in his belief, injure the children "to an incalculable extent." The melodies of Mother Goose are described as "a parcel of silly rhymes, made by some ignorant people in England, about a hundred years ago . . . written in bad English and full of plumping wrong stories from beginning to end."

The mother of his own virtuous family "put good morals into their apple-dumplings, and mingled instructions with their bread and milk." The young hero is called "little George Washington" at school and even in his sleep declaims patriotic orations. When Major Wilson presents him with a colt, it is with the words: "I hope, my dear fellow, you may live to ride him to Congress." An account of the Revolution is introduced.

*Benjamin Johnson, Philadelphia*

*Juvenile magazine*; or, Miscellaneous repository of useful information. v. 1-4. 1802.

First juvenile magazine in America, but "the contents were so largely drawn from English sources that it was probably, like the toy-books, pirated from an English publisher."—Halsey's "Forgotten Books of the American Nursery."

*Johnson and Warner, Philadelphia*

[Taylor, Ann, afterward Mrs. Gilbert, & Taylor, Jane.] Lined twigs to catch young birds. 1811.

Easy reading for children in dialog form, arranged in groups according to the number of letters or syllables. A poem, "Patient Joe; or, The Newcastle collier," is added. The very crude frontispiece has the caption "A Babe: and Was I Once Like This?" First published in England.

*Jacob Johnson and Son, Philadelphia*

Wakefield, Priscilla. A family tour through the British empire, containing some account of its natural and artificial curiosities, history and antiquities, interspersed with biographical anecdotes, particularly adapted to the amusement and instruction of youth. 1804.

Semi-educational in character and written partly in narrative form, partly in letters. The "tour" is described in detail and the 354 pages are supplemented by an appendix giving notes and an itinerary. Bound in calf. Probably published in England in 1804.

*Lilly, Wait and Company, Boston*

*Parley's magazine* [fortnightly], March 16, 1833-38, 1840. v. 1-6, 8. 1833-40.

Commenced by S. G. Goodrich. He gave up the editorship after the first year but "the popularity of the name of Peter Parley insured a goodly number of subscriptions from the beginning and the life of *Parley's Magazine* was somewhat longer than any of its predecessors."—Halsey's "Forgotten books of the American nursery."

It was designed to interest "all stages of the youthful faculties from childhood up." Original tales, cheerful and pleasing rhymes, accounts of various trades and pursuits, travels, voyages and adventures, geographical descriptions, natural history—these topics indicate the varied fare provided; and, in addition, it was abundantly illustrated.



The magazine was continued for nine years. After it ceased publication, the name was added to *Merry's Museum*, another magazine for children edited by Mr. Goodrich.

*McElrath and Bangs, New York*

Hazen, Edward. Symbolical primer; or, Class book, no. 1; with 492 cuts. pt. 1. 1830.

Consists of small pictures of common objects, associated with the names. Allibone states that upwards of a million copies of Mr. Hazen's popular school books were published.

*A. H. Maltby, New Haven*

Janeway, James. A token for children. 2 pts. in lv. 1822.

Represents the "good-Godly" books of Puritan days, being a collection of "examples" relating the conversion, the holy and exemplary lives and joyful deaths of several young children. It was first published in England in 1676, met with great favor, and was many times reprinted. There are two prefaces, one addressed to parents, school-masters and school-mistresses in which the writer describes himself as "one that dearly loves little children"; the other advises his young readers who would escape hell-fire to "go and do as these good children."

*J. Maxwell, Philadelphia*

Edgeworth, Maria. Early lessons: Harry and Lucy. no. 2. pt. 2. 1821.

Hand-colored pictures.

*Morgan and Yeager, Philadelphia*

Juvenile pastimes; or, Sports for the four seasons; embellished with twenty-eight neat copperplate engravings. pt. 2. [18—?]

Eight leaves without pagination. The pictures and text are engraved together, the pictures being colored. Probably the work of William Charles of Philadelphia, a copperplate engraver of the early part of the 19th century, who did considerable work in the illustration of children's books and whose plates were used by his successors Morgan and Yeager and Morgan and Sons long after the originals were made.

"To William Charles the children in the vicinity of Philadelphia were . . . probably indebted for the introduction of colored pictures."—Halsey's "Forgotten books of the American nursery."

*Munroe and Francis, Boston*

Mant, Alicia Catharine. The young naturalist; a tale. 1827.

The hero's taste for natural history is the source of much "rational and satisfactory amusement," but a series of delinquencies, due to his interest in the subject and his impetuosity, result in a sad accident. Thus, by experience, he learns that known duties should never be neglected, even for one's favorite pursuits. Like Mrs. Trimmer in the "Fabulous Histories," the author takes pains to distinguish between careless indifference to the sufferings of animals and "sickly sensibility." This is a revised edition of an English book.

From the artist's representation in the frontispiece, one would not suspect Charles of being ten years of age; and did Englishmen hunt in the kind of costumes depicted?

*David Reed, Boston*

Barbault, Mrs. Anna Letitia (Aikin). A legacy for young ladies, consisting of miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse. 1826.

Some of the pieces are moral, others educational in character; but "the greater number are of a light and elegant cast" to amuse the fancy and refine the taste. Several are in the form of letters." The collection was compiled after the death of Mrs. Barbault and the preface is signed by her niece, Lucy Aikin.

*Samuel Shaw, Albany*

History of the Bible. 1828.

Miniature volume, two inches by one and three-eighths in size, illustrated with 15 tiny woodcuts. Bound in sheepskin.

*Sunday and Adult School Union, Philadelphia*  
Youthful piety. Ed. 2. 1822.

Memoirs of pious children who died young.

*Samuel Wood, New York*

Seven wonders of the world and other magnificent buildings, &c. 1812. Wood.

Contains short descriptions, with cuts, of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Babylon, a labyrinth, the pyramids, the Colossus, tomb of Mausolus, St. Paul's, the monument near London bridge, St. Peters, the sphinx, and Pompey's pillar. Title-cut of the tower of Babel. This copy is imperfect, lacking pages 21-24.

*Publisher Unknown*

Defoe, Daniel. The most surprising adventures, and wonderful life of Robinson Crusoe, of York, mariner, containing a full and particular account how his ship was lost in a storm, and all his companions were drowned, and he only was cast upon the shore by the wreck; and how he lived eight and twenty years in an uninhabited island on the coast of America, &c., with a true relation how he was at last miraculously preserved by pirates, &c., &c., &c. 1795.

Includes both parts but the text is abridged. Also contains "Robinson Crusoe's vision of the angelick world." Printed in Worcester, Mass.

*Various Publishers*

*Juvenile miscellany.* v. 5, no. 1; v. 7, no. 3; v. 10, no. 3; v. 11, 13-14, 19. 1826-1836.

Established by Lydia Maria Child in September, 1826. Three numbers appeared in that year and from that time it was issued bi-monthly until Sept. 1834 when Mrs. S. J. Hale succeeded Mrs. Child as editor. Volume 19 has monthly numbers.

"This periodical is a landmark in the history of story-writing for the American child. Here at last was an opportunity for the editors to give to their subscribers descriptions of cities in their own land in place of accounts of palaces in Persia: biographies of national heroes instead of incidents in the life of Mahomet; and tales of Indians rather than histories of Arabians and Turks."—Halsey's "Forgotten Books of the American Nursery."

The Music Division of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is prepared thru its librarian, Mrs. James H. Hirsch of Orlando, Florida, to help public libraries in establishing collections on music. The "official list of books on music" approved by the Federation will be sent to any library requesting it.



# The New Copyright Bill

THE following is the completed draft by the Register of Copyrights of a bill to amend the Copyright Law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized to effect and proclaim the adhesion of the United States to the convention creating an international union for the protection of literary and artistic works, known also as the International Copyright Union, signed at Berne, Switzerland, September 9, 1886, and revised at Berlin, Germany, November 13, 1908, and to the "Additional protocol" to the said convention executed at Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1914.

SEC. 2. That it is hereby declared that the United States desires to be placed in the first class of the countries which are members of the International Copyright Union, as provided in article 23 of the said convention of 1908.

SEC. 3. That the rights and remedies granted by the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, and the Acts amendatory thereof shall be, and are hereby, extended to the authors of works of architecture, and choreographic works and pantomimes, as class (n) and class (o), respectively, in the list of classes of copyright works in section 5 of the said Act; but the copyright of a work of architecture shall cover only its artistic character and design and shall not extend to processes or methods of construction nor shall it prevent the making or publishing of photographs, paintings of other illustrations thereof, and the proprietor of the copyright shall not be entitled to obtain an injunction restraining the construction of an infringing building, or an order for its demolition.

SEC. 4. That on and after the date of the President's proclamation, as provided in section 1 of this Act, foreign authors not domiciled in the United States who are citizens or subjects of any country (other than the United States) which is a member of the International Copyright Union, or authors, whose works are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the said Union, shall have within the United States the same rights and remedies in regard to their works which citizens of the United States possess under the copyright laws of the United States, and for the period of copyright prescribed by said laws, including any term of copyright renewal: *Provided, however,* That no right or remedy given pursuant to this Act shall prejudice lawful acts done or rights in copies lawfully made or the continuance of enterprises lawfully undertaken within the United States prior to the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 5. That in the case of works by such authors first produced or published after the date of the said proclamation the copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon such date of first production or publication; and in the case of all of their works, not previously copyrighted in the United States, in which copyright is subsisting in any country of the Copyright Union at the date of said proclamation the copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon such date; but the duration and termination of the copyright protection in the United States for all works shall be governed by the provisions of Sections

23 and 24 of the said Copyright Act of 1909: *Provided, however,* that the duration of copyright in the United States shall not in the case of any foreign work extend beyond the date at which such work has fallen into the public domain in the country of origin.

SEC. 6. That the enjoyment and the exercise by such foreign authors not domiciled in the United States of the rights and remedies accorded by the copyright laws of the United States and the provisions of this Act shall not be subject to the performance of any formalities in order to secure copyright and such foreign authors shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States as to publication with notice of copyright, deposit of copies, registration of copyright, or manufacture within the limits of the United States.

"SEC. 7. That the provisions of section 31 of the said Act of 1909 shall not apply to a book by any author described in section 4 of this Act unless, under an assignment recorded in the Copyright Office at Washington of the copyright for the United States in such book, an American edition thereof shall have been produced which complies with the requirements of the said Act as to manufacture, publication, deposit of copies, and registration.

SEC. 8. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall prescribe such additional or modified rules and regulations as may be necessary for practice and procedure in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for infringement of copyright under the provisions of this Act.

The new formula for section 7 has been adopted at the instance of the Librarian of Congress to clarify the phraseology, and it covers the concession made by publishers in confining restriction of importation to English books of which editions are manufactured in this country. The publishers who have agreed to this concession will ask for the adoption, as completing a compromise, of an additional clause or alternative section, the exact phraseology of which has not been put forward by the conference of producers.

## Chicago School Library Maintenance

BY an agreement reached after long negotiation between the Board of Education and the Public Library, the status of the libraries in Chicago high schools has been settled upon a basis that promises to be permanent and practical. The following proposition submitted by the Library Board has been definitely accepted by the School Board:

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library will maintain the seven high school libraries as heretofore, supplying at its expense all books, magazines, supplies and bindings necessary to maintain them at their proper efficiency and to furnish a staff of five persons for each library, said staff to be under the supervision and control of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library. For this service



the Board of Education agrees to pay to the Library Board a monthly sum sufficient to cover all salaries in all of the seven high school libraries now in operation. This arrangement leaves the administration, selection of personnel and books, and general supervision exclusively in the hands of the Public Library, while the major portion of the cost of maintenance is assumed by the School Board. It thus assures continued library administration and, at the same time, solves a vexed question of long standing.

### A Reading Course for the Exceptional Student

A COMMITTEE of the University of North Dakota faculty has been working for some months on a plan for meeting the intellectual needs of the "unusually gifted student"—that individual whose ability is not heavily taxed by the regular amount of curriculum study. The committee has devised three outlets of mental activity for this type of student—grade or department honors, research honors, and general honors, the last to be the reward for a course of systematic reading under the direction of the Honors Committee.

The selection of the best books has been the recreation of savants and the chronic occupation of librarians for centuries. No doubt those librarians of old Nineveh (did they use hods instead of book-trucks?) had their lists of the three, or seven, or thirteen best tablets, and probably there was no larger proportion of half-baked literature then than now. So the problem of this committee was the old but ever fresh one of choosing a few books, the careful reading of which would give the average college student a balanced survey of present day thought and progress. Altho the committee does not specifically state so in its report, it may be understood that the titles on this list supplement those in such classical lists as the Harvard Classics or the Columbia University Reading List rather than replace them as the *sine qua non* of reading experience for culture.

A list of modern titles was the aim, and the committee would modestly disclaim any particular superiority in its selection. On the whole, the choice has been a happy one, and the average librarian will find little fault with the selection unless it were No. 8 Types of Great Literature. This title seems foreign to the aims of the list. Large fields of knowledge, e. g., engineering and medicine, are unrepresented. It seems that a college graduate, whether Christian or not, should be conversant with modern research regarding the founder of Christianity. In this connection, Professor

Barton's reverent but scholarly work *Jesus of Nazareth* (Macmillan, 1922) may be recommended. In spite of such criticisms as noted above, however, the list is one worthy of its purpose. The Committee expects to revise it each year. The 1923-24 list follows:

- Art.  
American Institute of Architects. Significance of the fine arts. M. Jones.
- Politics.  
Bryce. Modern democracies. Macmillan.
- Geology.  
Chamberlin. Origin of the Earth. University of Chicago.
- Biology.  
Curtis. Science and human affairs. Harcourt.
- Education.  
Dewey. Democracy and education. Macmillan.
- Anthropology.  
Goldenweiser. Early civilization. Knopf.
- Economics.  
Haney. History of economic thought. Macmillan.
- Literature.  
Houston and Bonnell. Types of great literature. Doubleday.
- Astronomy.  
Kippax. Call of the Stars. Putnam.
- Religion.  
Menziès. History of religion. Scribner.
- Law.  
Pound. Interpretation of legal history. Macmillan.
- Philosophy.  
Robinson. Mind in the making. Harper.
- Chemistry.  
Slosson. Creative chemistry. Century.
- Sociology.  
Todd. Theories of social progress. Macmillan.
- American Literature.  
Trent, Erskine, etc. Short history of American literature. Putnam.
- General History.  
Wells. Outline of history. Macmillan.

ALFRED D. KEATOR, *Librarian*.

### An Appeal for German Librarians

THE American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin addresses an appeal to the American public in behalf of the suffering middle classes in Germany. From reports reaching the Chamber, and from the Chamber's own observations in its immediate sphere of action, there is untold suffering which is daily assuming such proportions that an unparalleled nation-wide calamity threatens. Especially destitute are the many thousands of aged, many of whom have a monthly cash income from pensions, annuities, etc., amounting to forty or fifty thousand marks. When it is realized that this sum will not buy a slice of bread, their desperate situation can be understood. It is a mystery in Germany today how this class keeps body and soul together.

The exhausted condition of Germany today leaves one hope only of bringing relief to the suffering; it must come from the outside.

All forms of governmental assistance and



public charities are strained to the utmost; the limit of such assistance has long since been reached. The daily price increase of all commodities, especially food products and all requisites of life, has placed them beyond the reach of the vast majority of the poorer middle classes, homes for the aged and children.

The calls for assistance are rapidly increasing and the urgency of the situation demands immediate attention.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin has the facilities to receive and distribute contributions of funds, food supplies and clothing. Money contributions may be sent in form of checks payable to the Chamber. In case supplies are sent, the Chamber can rely upon the assistance of the German Government with reference to free entry.

FREDERICK W. KING, *President.*

ARTHUR E. DUNNING, *Executive Secretary.*  
*Friedrichstr. 59-60, Berlin.*

## Recent Motion Pictures Based on Literature

### SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

ACQUITTAL, THE. Universal. 7 reels. Stars: Claire Windsor and Norman Kerry. Human motives and emotions revolve around a mysterious murder; from the play by Rita Weiman.

ASHES OF VENGEANCE. First National. 10 reels. Star: Norma Talmadge. Romantic drama placed against court of Charles IX of France and massacre of St. Bartholomew; from novel by H. B. Somerville.

CAMEO KIRBY. Fox. 7 reels. Star: John Gilbert. Romance and adventure showing life of sugar planters in Louisiana before the war; from the play by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

BAD MAN, THE. First National. 7 reels. Star: Holbrook Blinn. Western comedy drama with Mexican bandit who plays good man to those he calls friend; from the play by Porter Emerson Browne.

COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH. Associated Exhibitors. 9 reels. Star: Charles Ray. From Longfellow's poem.

DANCER OF THE NILE, THE. F. B. C. (Robertson-Cole). 6 reels. Intrigue, love, and heroism in King Tutankhamen's day; from novel by Blanche Taylor Earle.

DULCY. First National. 7 reels. Star: Constance Talmadge. Comedy of silly wife who tries to help husband with disastrous results; from play by George Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

EXILES, THE. Fox. 5 reels. Star: John Gilbert. Melodramatic romance in America and Morocco of innocent girl convicted of murder; from the novel by Richard Harding Davis.

JAMESTOWN. Pathe. 4 reels. From Mary Johnston's "Pioneers of the Old South," in the Yale University Press' Chronicles of America series.

LADY OF QUALITY, A. Universal. 8 reels. Stars: Virginia Valli and Milton Sills. Drama of the period

of Queen Anne, centering around high spirited young girl, villain whom she kills and nobleman she marries; from novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. A picture version made several years ago featured Cecilia Loftus.

LIGHT THAT FAILED, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Jacqueline Logan. From the novel by Rudyard Kipling.

### THE STANDARD CATALOG FICTION SECTION

The Fiction Section of the H. W. Wilson Standard Catalog, issued under the general editorship of Corinne Bacon, is the third to appear, following the Sociology and Biography Sections. It is "a selected list of 2350 of the best novels for public libraries; cataloged by author and title, with annotations and subject index." Some 750 titles have been starred for first purchase by the smaller libraries. (\$1.)

The list as it now stands represents the judgment of eight libraries, two library commissions and one high school teacher on an initial list of about 2,800 titles. The final decision as to the inclusion or exclusion of any title has been made by the editor in accordance with the weight of evidence. In the case of novels to which some librarians would take exception, but which others would wish to include, the notes have been so phrased as to indicate the nature of the book.

The weight of evidence has shown some interesting preferences, especially in the case of the younger novelists. F. Scott Fitzgerald and Aldous Huxley are omitted altogether, while Stephen Benét is represented by his entire output at the time of compilation of the catalog. Theodore Dreiser and Sherwood Anderson are well represented. None of the collections of H. G. Wells' short stories is included.

E. F. W.

"On University Libraries" dedicated to President Walter Dill Scott "with all good wishes for the Northwestern University Campaign" by Theodore Wesley Koch, turns back for a moment and selects a few illustrations of early ideas of library management from the history of the older universities, the most interesting ones for the purpose being those of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Yale and Columbia Universities.

Some practical suggestions for increasing the library facilities at Northwestern conclude this little volume, which forms a companion to two others by Dr. Koch issued within the year; "Bibliothécaires D'Antan," being a translation by Abel Doysié of Dr. Koch's article published sometime ago in the *North American Review*. (Paris, Champion, 57p); and "The Leipzig Book Fair" and Other Travel Sketches, privately printed like the present volume.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1923



CHRISTMAS comes with cheer to America, but with starvation and desperation to Germany. Those suffer most who deserve least to suffer. The most pathetic incident in Mr. Lynd's report of the German situation in the *Survey* for November 1 is perhaps that of the professorial person in a threadbare coat who, just as he reached the counter of the food kitchen, turned away with the words "I beg your pardon, I do not eat today but tomorrow." The salaried middle class is hardest hit and among these people of course are librarians, whose plight without salaries or with salaries reduced to nothingness is sorrowful beyond words. The American Chamber of Commerce in Germany of which Arthur E. Dunning is Secretary, has issued an appeal to Americans, and will receive and distribute, as desired, money sent by American check or in other form. It is scarcely safe to send cash because letters from America, presumably containing money, offer so sore a temptation, but drafts or personal checks in American dollars are available. These may be sent direct to the American Chamber of Commerce, with word to distribute solely for librarians, or the LIBRARY JOURNAL will bank such checks and send drafts. An advance sum of \$100 has already been forwarded from this office. America has not lent a helping hand in settling the peace as it did in settling the war, and American dollars should offer at least a poor apology to our human brethren of our own calling who are suffering most from the aftermath of war.

AMERICA must not forget the Japanese need, but this is now expressed, as previously recorded, in terms of books rather than money. Professor Takayanagi of the University of Tokio reached San Francisco last month and is making a tour of the country, especially visiting libraries, with a view to selecting books for the burned libraries and making sure that there is no waste in transporting undesired books. It is emphasized that plans of libraries and their literature are especially desired, and doubtless Professor Takayanagi will inspect the leading

university libraries, with a view to making recommendations for the rebuilding of the University and other libraries of which several were destroyed in the earthquake and fire. American libraries, learned societies and private individuals have already shown their willingness to aid, and after consultation with the Japanese representative it may be possible to state the details of a systematic plan of selection and transportation. Meanwhile it would be best not to load the Smithsonian Institution at Washington with considerable shipments of books, altho individual parcels can be handled there to best advantage. Several thousand books are proffered from New York libraries alone, and it is to be hoped that a substantial part of the great loss may be replaced thru American generosity. It is by such acts that nations are linked together in good will.

A COPYRIGHT bill will be formally presented at the opening of Congress from the Copyright Office for immediate reference to and hearings by the Committees on Patents. Its sole purpose is to authorize entrance into the International Copyright Union and incidentally thus to avert the dangers of Canadian retaliation. It will be on the lines of the previous bills, except that Register Solberg has been able to replace the detailed phraseology in partly repealing the manufacturing clause by a comprehensive phrase exempting books of foreign authors not domiciled in this country from the manufacturing requirement as well as other formalities. The bill promises to be satisfactory to all concerned, with the single exception of Section 7, dealing with the importation Section 31 of the present copyright code, in connection with which there will be a sharp contest between librarians and publishers at the Committee hearings. The official text of the bill is printed elsewhere. The authors, as represented by the Authors' League, stand for entrance into the Union, whatever be the decision on the mooted points. The publishers contend that their concessions, especially in applying the proposed requirement for demand from librarians solely



where editions are manufactured in America, should satisfy the library interests, while the representatives of the libraries are still disposed to insist upon unconditional importation on the lines of the Committee's bulletin printed on another page. It is to be hoped that this burning question may be fought out at the Committee hearings, and that, whatever the result, all will unite in urging before Congress itself the authorization of our entrance into the copyright family of nations. It would be a disgrace alike to publishers and librarians and a blot on our national honor if irreconcilable interests on either side should prevent this happy consummation.

WE print in this issue an initial page of a series of book talks suggesting the library book outlook of the fortnight. The field of book review is outside the professional field of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, so that the example of

the *Atlantic Monthly* is followed in placing it among the publishers' pages, but this page is intended to give a general outlook without reference to other than general library interest in the treatment of books. For this reason its conduct has been placed in the hands of a librarian, Louis N. Feipel, of the Brooklyn Public Library, who is especially experienced in the choice of books. This page-a-fortnight is especially designed to meet current needs of a great number of libraries in prompt selection of books and to give a bird's-eye-view of the book world, in the round-table spirit, in the fewest possible words. Suggestions, contributions and criticisms will be welcome if briefly put. The overwhelmed librarian finds a deluge of good—if not great—books, among which it is hard to make choice when publication of books is more lavish than public support of libraries. It is hoped that in making this choice the new feature may be of prompt and practical service.

---

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

---

### BOSTON CATALOGERS

THE organization of the Boston Group of Catalogers and Classifiers is now an accomplished fact. On November 13 one hundred and five catalogers and classifiers from 39 libraries met at dinner in the Harvard College Library. Most of these came from the Greater Boston Area, but representatives also were present from Yale, Brown University, Providence, and the Free Public Library of Worcester. After a welcome from Librarian William Coolidge Lane the meeting was turned over to T. Franklin Currier, assistant librarian, who spoke of the aims and methods employed in the Harvard catalogs, the special problems created by handling large collections, the fact that the subject side of the catalog was selective rather than inclusive, the freedom from technical red tape, and the points where criticism might be expected as well as those in which a difficult situation was successfully met in an unusual manner. Miss Tucker spoke briefly on methods employed in filing at Harvard. The visitors adjourned to the Delivery Room and Catalog Department of the Harvard College Library, and to the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration where by personal inspection of catalogs and in shop talk with members of the Library staff more intimate and particular details of professional and technical interest could be discussed and illustrated.

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Scoville Memorial Library, Salisbury, October 5th and 6th. President Belle Holcomb Johnson presided.

The address of welcome combined with a brief historical sketch of Salisbury was given by the Rev. John C. Goddard. The President then introduced R. R. Bowker, who spoke informally of the early days of the A. L. A. and of his literary associates in America and England.

Thursday evening an entertaining play entitled "Miss Lizzie Cox, a Bibliotherapeutic Dose," was given by a cast of Providence and Connecticut "star" librarians. This was followed by an informal reception.

The speakers at the Friday morning session were Anne S. Pratt, of the Yale University Library, who presented a list of valuable new reference books, and Edith Guerrier, of Boston, who spoke on "The Greatest Publishing House in the World—The U. S. Government." In the afternoon Jessie Rittenhouse gave a very interesting talk on modern English poets.

At the business session the treasurer reported a total of \$1,168 contributed to the Louvain Fund. Mrs. Johnson gave an account of the Silver Bay Conference. The following officers were elected: President, Charles J. Barr, New Haven; vice-presidents, Corinne Bacon, New Britain, Franklin K. Hallock, Cromwell



Meriden, Edward S. Boyd, Edwina T. Whitney, Storrs, Frances B. Russel, Stratford; secretary, Eunice E. Pack, New Haven; treasurer, Helena B. Alford, Hartford.

#### NEW YORK CATALOGERS

**F**IFTY-NINE members of the New York Regional Cataloging Group representing seventeen libraries in the metropolitan district met for a dinner and conference at the Smith College Club on November 1st. It was the first time they had met since their organization last June. The president, Margaret Mann, presided. The committee chairman presented brief reports outlining the plans for the winter, which were freely discussed. A letter was read from Sophie K. Hiss, president of the A. L. A. Catalog Section, and a stimulating talk on "Caricatures or Portraits?" by Mary L. Sutliff brought the meeting to a fitting close.

The organization is open to catalogers and all who are interested in cataloging problems. One can become a member upon payment of fifty cents dues to the Secretary-Treasurer, Emma F. Cragin, New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

**T**HE Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity met at the Chamber of Commerce Building, November 2. The program included an address by Mr. P. E. Swartz, of the Rand Company, Inc., Mr. Swartz told in a most interesting and instructive way the story of the origin and development of the visible index; by the use of models, he showed the development of the Rand Service from the first visible name ledger to the later models especially designed to fulfill certain requirements in solving the record problem. Mr. Swartz spoke of the service bureau maintained at the Philadelphia offices of the Rand Company, whose function it is to aid in the solution of business record problems, and invited the librarians to make use of the Bureau.

HELEN M. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

**T**HE need for extending and perfecting our bibliographic technique in the field of scientific research was pointed out by Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council, in an address before the first fall meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, on October 9th, with over one hundred members present.

Great strides have been made by the United States in the development of scientific investigation: new fields have been exploited and new light has been thrown upon old fields. This progress has been the result of intensive effort. All this is good and has added lustre to American science and scholarship. But with the rapid extension of scientific investigation there can and does inevitably come about a considerable amount of duplication and over-lapping of effort. This tends to lessen possible productive efficiency. To avoid this we must plan our undertakings co-operatively and provide for the correlation of research. The importance of this point of view is now generally realized and it is contributing a new stimulus to scientific achievement. Efforts of this kind call with increasing emphasis for the development of scientific and technical library service to aid in the task of correlation by organizing bibliographic information for prompt and effective use. There is a decided need at this time for extending and perfecting our bibliographic technique in the field of scientific research and future successes will depend increasingly upon the fulfillment of this need.

Dr. William L. Steuart, director of the Census Bureau emphasized the importance of library service in the dissemination of accurate fact information.

Perhaps at no time in the past has the demand for facts reached present proportions. The public official, the scientist, the business man, and countless others are seeking statistics or facts of one sort or another upon which to base their plans and their procedure. There are many agencies in the United States, like the Bureau of the Census, which are engaged in the collection and compilation of data of this kind. But the effective application of facts and statistics thus gathered to meet the manifold needs of groups and localities is a task calling for intelligent effort on a country-wide effort. For the accomplishment of this object scientific workers look to the library and librarian. Libraries, both general and special, occupy a strategic position and can act as liaison officials between fact compiling agencies and those who are in need of their products. At no time in the past, perhaps, has the need been as great as at present and the librarian who can act efficiently in this great task of dissemination performs a service of the greatest importance.

Over one hundred Washington librarians listened to the addresses and heard the report by Mr. Miles O. Price, Librarian of the Patent Office, on the progress of reclassification as affecting the librarian. At the conclusion of this report the President of the Association, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., called upon Mr. Herbert O. Brigham, State Librarian of Rhode Island on a visit to Washington and Mr. Brigham told some interesting anecdotes of library work. The formal session was then adjourned and refreshments served.

MARY G. CARPENTER, *Secretary*.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

**O**NE hundred and seventy-two members were in attendance for the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, held at Canton October 23-25. At the opening session Tuesday evening Dr. R. E. Vinson, presi-



dent of Western Reserve University, addressed the association on present tendencies of education. The outstanding features of the modern university are the size and comprehensiveness of its curriculum, he said, and a library school has a place in this curriculum if it can adequately train its students for the chief task of a library—to make the world's knowledge available. Professor H. A. Miller, head of the sociology department of Oberlin College, spoke on "The Mal-Adjustment of the Immigrant."

At Wednesday morning's business session State Librarian Herbert Hirshberg reported on the work accomplished by the state library since his appointment under the new state library commission, and laid particular emphasis on the splendid work done by the Organization Division, of which Julia W. Merrill is chief. The publicity committee presented as its report a most interesting exhibit, supplemented by an address by Anna Tarr on publicity methods in Youngstown. A luncheon was arranged by the Americanization committee for those interested in library work with the adult immigrant.

Wednesday afternoon the meeting of the trustees' section was presided over by G. Sherman, president of the Akron Public Library Board, and some fifteen trustees and a large group of librarians were in attendance. The discussions were wide-awake and earnest and included such topics as putting libraries on a proper tax basis, adopting a budget of activities as well as a financial budget, and making the library a more effective working machine.

On the same afternoon an informal meeting of those interested in book-buying for the children's room was led by Effie L. Power, Cleveland Public Library. This was followed by the school and library round table, at which the possibilities of co-operation between school and library were discussed by Azariah S. Root, and the opportunities for service to school libraries in Ohio afforded by the state library were presented by Miss Merrill.

Carl H. Milam addressed the general session in the evening on "The Library and the New Day." While the library is only one of many agencies for adult education, it has certain qualifications for becoming the most important, he said. The public has not yet learned to realize this, and this lack of public appreciation results in inadequate appropriations, which in turn result in unaggressiveness on the part of librarians as well as in a lack of books in sufficient quantity to satisfy the need. Eva G. Leslie, of Cleveland, discussed the how and why of the story hour, and the evening came to a close with a delightful performance by the Cleveland

library players of the one-act play "For Distinguished Service."

Thursday morning was devoted to departmental meetings.

At the small libraries round table conducted by Miss Merrill the topics included opening hours, by Jessie Welles, Toledo; free material and how to use it, by Louise A. Hawley, Milan; our tools, by Mary N. Baker, state library; and a symposium on short cuts and economies. The college and reference section had a most interesting paper on new books of reference value, by Louise E. Grant, of Akron. The large libraries round table led by Bessie Sargeant Smith, Cleveland, was given over to a general discussion of new books classed as questionable and the standards by which they should be judged, how to prevent theft and mutilation, and the disposal of once popular books now dead material taking space on shelves needed for other purposes.

"How Shall We Know Our Own Communities?" was the topic of an address by Jessie Welles, of Toledo, on Thursday afternoon. A recent successful campaign for a county library in Cuyahoga county was the basis of a talk by Carrie L. Hughes on interesting the people in a county library. An automobile drive to Massillon to inspect the McClymonds Public Library followed, with a reception at the Massillon Woman's Club fine club house.

At the association dinner in the evening the librarians to whom scholarship awards had been made were the guests of honor. They were Louise A. Hawley, Milan; Sahra Levy, Archbold; Clara Shuler, Miamisburg; Hattie D. Smith, London; Emma Graham, Sidney; Jennie Shoeman, Kent.

The dinner was followed by an informal book chat, in which Marie Newberry, of Toledo, deftly characterized the outstanding new books of history and biography, Sophie Collman, of Cincinnati, recent books of poetry, reading bits from the best, and under the skillful leadership of Marilla Waite Freeman, of Cleveland, a symposium on recent fiction was participated in by Maude Herndon, of Akron, Anna Tarr, of Youngstown, and Pauline J. Fihe, of Cincinnati. This closed one of the most successful and profitable meetings the association has ever enjoyed.

Officers elected: President, Maude Herndon, Akron; secretary, Josephine Lytle, Warren; treasurer, Marie Newberry, Toledo.

LILLIE WULFEKOETTER, *Secretary*.

Burton E. Stevenson's "Mystery of the Boule Cabinet" is the basis of the melodrama "In the Next Room." presented in New York November 27 by Winthrop Ames.



## MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirty-third annual conference of the Michigan Library Association was held in Kalamazoo, October 16th-18th. The report of the Committee on Certification was presented by Mr. Goodrich of the University of Michigan Library. The discussion which followed revealed the sentiment that an attempt, at present, to secure legislation would be premature, but that some plan for voluntary certification should be carefully studied. Mr. Ranck reported for the Legislative committee that the attempt to secure proper legislation for library promotion in Michigan had failed. It was felt that this failure was due to the lack of knowledge on the part of the rural communities of what the Association is trying to do. Edith Thomas of the University of Michigan led a discussion on how to stimulate interest in libraries without active state aid, resulting in the appointment of a committee to make a report at the last session.

At the Tuesday evening session Mr. Waldo, president of the Western Normal School, spoke briefly of the conditions of libraries in state teachers' training institutions in various parts of the country. In some states these conditions are most unsatisfactory, but Michigan is somewhat more fortunate. Of the seventy-two State teachers' institutions in the United States, Ypsilanti has the best equipped library; the legislature has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for a library at Mt. Pleasant; Marquette has a library of twenty-five thousand volumes including the Moses Coit Tyler library of four thousand volumes; and at Western Normal School, Kalamazoo, a new building to house its library of twenty-five thousand volumes is in process of construction.

Mr. Buist of Grand Rapids presented a paper entitled "The Book Triumphant." The books triumphant are books of power; they are immortal, knowing neither death nor decay. The books militant are books of knowledge, of use, which, when their mission is ended, march out and sink into oblivion.

The first half of Wednesday morning was given over to simultaneous round tables, followed by a general session at which Harriet Wood, supervisor of School Libraries in Minnesota, spoke on co-operation between the library and the school. The afternoon was left free for entertainment. Luncheon at the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company and a tour thru the mills were enjoyable and interesting. Immediately upon return to the city the members gathered at the A. M. Todd Art Gallery, where were found copies of old paintings and rare first editions of books.

The evening session was held at Lincoln High School. An unexpected and pleasant surprise was an informal talk by Sarah C. N. Bogle on her most interesting experiences while organizing and conducting the library training course at the American Library in Paris during the past summer. Mr. White of the *Detroit News* gave a talk on "Organization and Management of a Newspaper Library and Scraparium." He told with much humor of the many errors and inaccuracies of the press, to decrease the number of which the library and the scraparium had been organized. It operates without a budget, the librarian having full authority to purchase anything and everything necessary to immediate service. The scraparium, a new term for the old time newspaper morgue and its direct descendant, is the most valuable part of the library for the newspaper man because it contains up-to-the-minute information on every conceivable subject in the form of clippings, photographs, cuts, negatives, etc., carefully filed so as to be obtainable at a moment's notice.

At the business session on Thursday morning an amendment to the constitution making provision for institutional membership was accepted. Louis J. Bailey of Flint presented the report of the Committee on Public Opinion in which was outlined a working program for the creation of public opinion in favor of library extension. A discussion on county libraries was led by Loleta I. Dawson, Wayne County Library Service, Detroit, who emphasized the following important features in the establishment of county libraries: Adaptability to local needs, economy, consolidation of all library resources in the county and the concentration of authority under one head, that of a trained librarian. In the discussion, obstacles to the establishment of more county library systems in Michigan were touched upon. In Lenawee county the difficulty rests in the inability to decide whether one of the three established libraries should superimpose itself on the county and if so which one, or whether libraries should be developed by a separate board or commission. Mr. Ranck stated that the greatest obstacle to the establishment of a county library system was the existing law. Owing to the fact that in many counties there is no established library it was felt that this is a state problem.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Harold L. Wheeler, Muskegon; first vice-president, Jeanne Griffin, assistant librarian, Kalamazoo; second vice-president, Ralf Emerson, Jackson; secretary, Elizabeth Ronan, assistant librarian, Flint; treasurer, Frances Berry, Public Library, Detroit.

CHARLOTTE M. JACKSON, *Secretary*.



## ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CERTIFICATION, library board meetings, and the duties of trustees were among the topics to receive extended consideration at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association held at Peoria, September 26-28.

At the first meeting subscription sets of books for children and some recent useful reference books were the topics of discussion. Edith C. Moon of Evanston, leading the first group, said that whether librarians realize it or not, their position in the community is that of an authority in the field of books, and that they must expect to be called upon frequently to give their opinion. Sets are expensive for the average library to acquire, besides duplicating to a large degree material already at hand, and a whole set must be bought to replace a volume lost or worn out. It is a point to be brought to the attention of parents that thirty to seventy-five dollars will purchase a very interesting collection of single books covering a wide range of subject-matter for a child's home book shelf rather than a collection of extracts, retold classics and abstracts, or a set of ten volumes devoted to history or animal lore. Miss Moon also discussed non-fiction, and Jessie G. Van Cleve of the *Booklist* described some lists helpful in the selection of children's books and of stories to tell.

The trustees' section met on Thursday morning. The chairman, C. M. Higgins, urged membership in the state associations so that trustees might contribute their quota to the financial responsibility. The trustees of the library are responsible for the general education of the community, and should be as well-known to the community as members of the school board, altho they frequently are not. They should be alive to needed state legislation, and see to it that proper legislation is enacted and improper legislation laid aside. Library directors should keep in mind their obligations to the next board in the matter of library finances and the custom of handling them, in the matter of repair and upkeep, etc., which ought to be made in the term of those forming the obligation. Libraries should not anticipate their income. A trustee who is a lawyer is an invaluable member of a board.

Certification was discussed on Thursday morning, and was supported by Mr. Levin of the Chicago Public Library. Three bills have been introduced into the legislature, but nothing has been accomplished as yet. Speaking on the negative side of the question, Miss Skogh said the bill under consideration puts under a state department which already has in its administra-

tion many trades, professions and occupations, a wholly unrelated and variant type of profession, and dictates to the department a method of certification not followed in any of the other groups, all of which are certified by examination and in no other way. If the bill becomes a law, it will establish a policy but be practically unenforceable. It is directed against the library boards. Lacking any state funds for libraries which could be withheld for non-compliance in special localities, and lacking a penalty which could be exacted from the violator, the only other penalty that could be used in enforcement would be a mandamus suit against the board members, instituted by the tax-payer. There is little likelihood of that method of enforcement.

Making the board meeting interesting was a topic which Anna F. Hoover, of Galesburg, made practical and illuminating at the meeting of the Public Library Section on Friday morning. The library board at Galesburg is made up of a physician, a college professor, a merchant, three lawyers, a road foreman, a clergyman, and an editor. Directors are interested when they have something to do. Work is planned for the various committees, for the members keeping the library before the public, particularly the schools, and for those determining the character and quality of the books to be purchased. At board meetings only statistics should be read; news and data of interest should be given verbally. One interesting plan is for heads of departments to spend fifteen minutes at the board meeting relating just what is done in a typical day's work. Lengthy reports should be prepared in multigraph form and copies given each member to take away for careful reading, and the substance of them given verbally. A member given an opportunity to visit the department of the library in which his chief interests lie will be more interested and informed at meetings when questions touching this particular department are brought up.

Officers for 1924 are: President, Adah F. Whitcomb, Chicago; vice-presidents, Harriet Skogh, State Library Division, Springfield; William Teal, Cicero; secretary, Nellie E. Parham, Bloomington; treasurer, Fanny Jackson, State Teachers' Library, Macomb.

## WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FOND du Lac, situated on many direct routes—Highways 15, 23 and 55 from Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay and Sheboygan; three railroads, and numerous bus lines—attracted about one hundred and fifty members of the Wisconsin Library Association for the thirty-second annual meeting, held October 8-10.



Most of the librarians in attendance were from the smaller libraries and for that reason the programs, talks and discussions were made particularly interesting to these libraries.

The outstanding speaker of the convention was Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Literary Review* of the New York *Evening Post*, who was charmingly introduced by Miss Zona Gale. Dr. Canby spoke on "The Essential Americanism in American Literature."

The group breakfasts with library leaders who discussed various phases of administration, were an innovation for the Association meetings. The cleverest discussion was the mock hearing of the County Board of "Lake County" in the matter of the establishment of a county library. There was a pseudo County Board, with the President of the County Board of Supervisors in the chair. Forrest B. Spaulding of Gaylord Brothers was leader of the discussions.

A. L. A. Secretary Carl Milam spoke illuminatingly on the meaning of some of the movements of the American Library Association.

Of the professional exhibits, two were noteworthy: one, showing some of the outstanding books of the year was prepared by Miss Reely; and that of children's books in inexpensive editions, by Miss Aldrich.

The social affairs were many—a complimentary luncheon given by the Fond du Lac Library Board, breakfast served at the Community House by the library staff; an automobile ride around the city and an Association banquet.

LEILA A. JANES, *Secretary*.

#### KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held at Iola, Oct. 9-12, with a good attendance. All business sessions and round tables were carried thru on schedule time and the program given as printed.

The meeting opened with an address by the Hon. Charles F. Scott of Iola on "The State of the World." The salient points of the Hot Springs conference were presented by Earl Manchester of the University of Kansas Library. Helen Fuller of the children's department of the Wichita Public Library told very cleverly of her experiences of four months with a Kansas book wagon. Ella Cox of Concordia talked on "Real Library Service," and W. H. Kerr of Emporia on county libraries. The latter was followed by discussion.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., gave an interesting address on "Self Education Thru the Library." Julius Lucht of Wichita presented a résumé of the work accomplished by four district meetings held in the spring. A permanent district organization was made and the state districted, with vice-presidents over each

district, who will work with the executive board of the A. L. A. Recruiting for librarianship and kindred topics were discussed at some length.

Roll call at the Thursday afternoon session was responded to with "How My Library Co-operates with the Public School." Ida Day of Hutchinson read an excellent paper on "The Personal Touch in Library Work," and Mrs. Roberta McKowan of Herrington ably presented "Library Housekeeping." The small library and its problems were considered by Anna Walton of Sterling.

Officers elected: President, Ida Day of Hutchinson; vice-president, Earl Manchester of Lawrence; secretary, Mrs. Jessie Huston of Winfield, and treasurer, Odella Nation of Pittsburg.

#### NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in the Lincoln City Library, Oct. 17-19, with eighty-nine members present at the sessions, the second largest number in attendance in the history of the association.

The program was planned to meet the interests of the smaller public library and proved to be unusually helpful, following as it did the two-day institute conducted by Nellie Williams of the state library commission. Library training was the general topic of the first session. Malcolm G. Wyer of the University of Nebraska discussed present tendencies in library training, in which he reviewed the library school situation and some of the criticisms of the training. Mr. Wyer believes that the remedy lies in a suggestion made at the A. L. A. meeting for more unified requirements in the different schools, and schools that would train for various types of library work. He deplored the fact that the middle west had no library school within easy reach.

Edith Tobitt of Omaha discussed the cultural side of library training. Miss Tobitt feels that the standards for library apprenticeship should be raised, that candidates for positions in public libraries should be encouraged to look upon librarianship as something more than fitness for the routine work of the library. College training is necessary if libraries are to serve the best interests of the communities.

Professor P. M. Buck of the University of Nebraska, who was American Exchange Professor to India last year, gave an address on "The Indian Student," in which he contrasted the Indian system of education with our own. His conclusion was that the hope of India lies in her industrial development which was bound to come with the assimilation of western educational ideas.



Dr. H. B. Alexander of the Philosophy Department in his address on "The Making of Reference Books" gave the Association a most instructive insight into the compiling and editing of dictionaries and encyclopaedias, drawing his illustrations from his experiences on the editorial staffs of the New International Encyclopaedia and Webster's New International Dictionary.

"Book Selection for Children" by Mrs. Ula Echols of the Children's Department of the Omaha Public Library was full of practical suggestions for new books to suit the needs of the various ages and interests of children, which she believed would result in a progressive improvement in their reading.

In the group conferences, the public libraries section was led by Mary McQuaid of Fairbury, the trustees section by Miss Williams, and the school library section by Jessie Jenks of the State Teachers College Library at Wayne.

At the closing session, Chalmers Hadley, of Denver, gave a most delightful address on "Changing Fashions in Books."

In the A. L. A. chapter meeting on Friday morning, Mr. Wyer brought to the attention of the association three resolutions adopted at the Hot Springs Conference (1) appropriating one dollar per capita tax for the support of public libraries, (2) encouraging the establishment of county libraries, and (3) asking for an increased appropriation for the Library of Congress. They were unanimously endorsed by the Chapter.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Clara L. Craig, Lincoln; first vice-president, Nellie V. Clark, Ravenna; second vice-president, Mrs. Ula Echols, Omaha; secretary-treasurer, Ethol M. Langdon, University Place.

ETHOL M. LANGDON, *Secretary*.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE second annual institute, held under the Free Library Commission, preceded the meeting of the South Dakota Library Association held at Watertown October 12 and 13. The institute lasted three days, and had an increased attendance over last year.

Mrs. Jacobson of Pierre, president of the Association, called the meeting to order. A feature of interest in the morning program was the response to roll-call on recent books worthwhile. In the afternoon a talk was given by Winifred Ticer of the Democrat Printing Company of Madison, Wisconsin, on the exhibit of supplies she had brought with her. Mr. Powers of the State College Library spoke on binding and binderies, with samples of various work, and Miss Horne of the commission gave an interesting talk on the exhibit of bookplates.

An address on "The Well-Read Child" by Grace Shellenberger of Davenport, Iowa, was the feature of the afternoon. The fairy story, in her opinion, is the best aid in developing imagination and sympathy, and series, in which only the first book or two may be of value, are the most to be avoided. Miss Shellenberger told two negro dialect stories as her contribution to the after-dinner talks at the banquet given that evening to the association by the local Chamber of Commerce, and on Saturday morning led the discussion on administrative problems in work with children.

A discussion on county libraries was opened by Miss Lewis with a brief review of the progress of county libraries in South Dakota. The state now has five county libraries in Hyde, Tripp, Potter, Moody and Gregory counties. Mrs. Weidensee of Potter county gave a detailed account of the campaign there, which was conducted by her. She emphasized the value of familiarizing the rural public with the idea before beginning actual work of the campaign. Mrs. Kathryn Evans of Tripp county told of her two years' work there, giving some good ideas of methods and possibilities. Miss Huston, the new county librarian of Hyde, spoke on the future plans for her library.

Officers for 1923-24 are: President, Marjorie Smith, Rapid City; vice-president, Ethel Else, Watertown; secretary, Harriet Dickson, Huron.

#### NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held at Fargo, September 25-27. President Mary E. Downey called the meeting to order. She reported as secretary of the State Library Commission that re-organization of the commission begun two years ago had been completed and that there would be more time henceforth for field work and the pressing of a county library bill. Short reports of library progress made by librarians present were followed by a longer and more detailed account of the work done in the library of the State Hospital for the Insane, by Mrs. A. W. Guest. Mary Bell Nethercut of the commission staff talked on the use of pamphlets.

The value of state and A. L. A. membership was presented by A. D. Keator at the afternoon meeting, when Clara Baldwin, director of libraries in the Minnesota Department of Education, also spoke on some salient points in librarianship as a profession. The teacher's part in library extension was presented in a very interesting way by Minnie Neilson, state superintendent of schools in North Dakota. She said that the slogan of the campaign now carried on to wipe out illiteracy in the state by 1925 is



"Each one, teach one," and urged librarians to duplicate freely books on the reading circle lists. A librarian's reading, professional and non-professional, was discussed respectively by Ethel McCubrey of Moorhead and Inga Rynning of Fargo. Marguerite Beard of the Fargo Music Club urged the development of music reference libraries, a recommendation later endorsed by the Association in a resolution. Harriet Pearson of the North Dakota Agricultural College library read an entertaining paper on hobbies for librarians, which elicited some amusing confessions of hobbies from her hearers. After dinner at the Commercial Club, adjournment was made to the Agricultural College for the evening meeting at which Miss Downey gave an address on "Character and Career as Determined by Reading." Professor Alfred Arvold of the Agricultural College told what the library can do for community drama, and Joseph A. Kitchen of the State Board of Administration closed the program by a talk on co-operation of the libraries of state schools and institutions with the association.

Section meetings were held Wednesday morning after a talk by A. D. Keator on sources of reference material available to the library. The school libraries section had papers on developing readers among students, by Greta Lagro, librarian of the Fargo High School Library, and on instruction in the use of the library and on the question of reserve books by Miss Pearson and Miss Nethercut. A wide range of topics discussed at the public libraries section included a talk on cheap but worthwhile editions by Jessie C. Searing of Wahpeton, methods of registration and re-registration by Marie O'Brien of Devil's Lake, and most-used public documents by Florence H. Davis of Bismarck. Catherine McSherry of Minot discussed labor-savers, and Gertrude Edwards of Jamestown the library budget.

At the afternoon meeting Miss Baldwin gave a valuable talk on the recasing of books. The association went on record as favoring a Roosevelt Library Publicity Week in 1924, after Lulu C. Hart of Grand Forks had made some suggestions for successfully carrying out such a week. Two papers on advertising and book drives, sent by Mrs. Calkins of Dickinson, were read by the secretary. Miss Nethercut followed with a paper on "What North Dakota People Read and Study." An old-fashioned supper was tendered the guests in the Lincoln Cabin of the Agricultural College at the close of the program.

Officers for next year are: President, Inga Rynning, Fargo; vice-president, Mrs. Jessie C. Searing, Wahpeton; and secretary-treasurer, Christian R. Dick, University of North Dakota Library. The Association has a membership

of thirty-four individual and fourteen institutional members.

#### UTAH STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE tenth annual convention of the Utah State Library Association was held at the Salt Lake City Free Public Library Saturday, October 6, with an attendance of forty-five. President Julia T. Lynch was chairman.

Discussing county libraries, Milton J. Ferguson took occasion to say that superintendents of public instruction should not be given supervision over libraries, which should be operated independently of all other institutions. Librarians should be chosen because of ability to fill their positions and not because of need of employment, and should be given a free hand in choosing their staff and in buying books. The Rev. J. E. Carver, trustee of the Ogden Public Library, said the librarian's work is not to impress the public with the need of libraries, but to convince the board of trustees, who can easily raise money for library work if satisfied of its importance.

After luncheon at the Hotel Utah, where a musical program was enjoyed, the delegates listened to a discussion of the importance of the children's story-hour by Angela Ferris, in charge of the children's department of the Salt Lake City Public Library. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Evelyn Bean of Provo as president. Other officers are Marion Jones, librarian at the University of Utah training school, first vice-president; Louisa Rolland, Margetts, librarian of the L. D. S. high school, Springville, second vice-president; Minnie I. Margetts, secretary-treasurer.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE fourteenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held on the campus of the Oregon Agricultural College June 11-13. Delegates, who registered to the number of 106, were quartered in one of the college dormitories. The presence of Susan T. Smith, ex-president of the California Library Association, and A. L. A. President Judson T. Jennings added much to the interest of the meetings. Mr. Jennings gave a personal account of the Hot Springs conference, and Miss Smith brought an invitation from her association for a joint meeting with the P. N. L. A. in 1924. Plans were immediately set on foot for such a meeting, which will probably be held every third year henceforth. The sessions were opened by Willis J. Kerr, president of the college, who gave the address of welcome, and were closed with a forty-mile automobile trip to the University of Oregon at Corvallis.



Ethel R. Sawyer asked in her presidential address, "How much do the imponderables weigh?" There have been stirrings of growth in the library profession, which, hitherto unable to boast of its size as do other activities, has prized its quality and essential virtues. The increasing complexity of library administration and the standardization of product and personnel have made relations between staff and public more and more impersonal. The paradox of efficiency destroying personal service is established. This danger must be avoided and the imponderables of librarianship preserved—a spirit of service, loyalty, *esprit de corps* and a personnel superior to the average working type.

The spirit of the president's address was maintained in the report of William L. Brewster, chairman of the trustees committee, which was a challenge to the library to make good its claim of being the "University of the People." The library is the only public institution for adult education, but in most cases it limits its service to supplying books and a card catalog. The result is that the student wastes his time in reading books that do not fit his mental ability and which relate only remotely to the subject. "Art museums have their docents to help individuals and classes understand and appreciate the pictures and sculpture. Why should not libraries furnish a similar service?"

Minor label books and censorship in general were the subject of a spirited debate at one of the general sessions. The affirmative was upheld by Clara Van Sant of Seattle and Anna G. Hall of the Umatilla County Library, while Mary B. Humphrey of the University of Oregon library and Margaret Greene of Seattle were the speakers on the negative. Miss Van Sant had examined book lists and found that some libraries put into their stacks as dangerous the very books which colleges and even some high schools require their students to read. Modern education in sex and sex hygiene has eliminated much false modesty. The present policy of restricting books is alienating the best potential readers of the younger generation. Miss Hall said that the impersonal nature of book information is a point in its favor. Both negative speakers said that they were "arguing against their personal convictions." Miss Humphrey contended that the urge behind youthful curiosity is more often the desire for a thrill than for scientific knowledge. Judge A. Stratton, for many years a trustee of the Seattle Public Library, supplemented the discussion with a paper in which he suggested that the line between novels admitted to or excluded from public libraries might be drawn between those which stress the tragedy and those which emphasize the allurements of irregular sexual relations.

Talks on community drama and pageantry were given by Elizabeth Barnes of the college's Department of Public Speaking and Frances Bowman of Portland, at one of the general sessions devoted to the "Better Use of Leisure." Lotta F. Fleek of Portland discussed some notable biographies, and Agnes Hansen of Seattle talked on books for foreigners.

The membership committee reported a total of 403 members, of whom 124 were added during the year. There are also fifty-four institutional members. Officers elected for 1924 are: President, John Ridington, University of British Columbia Library; first vice-president, Joanna H. Sprague, Salt Lake City; second vice-president, Flora M. Case, Salem; secretary, Ralph Munn, Seattle; and treasurer, Elena A. Clancy, Tacoma.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MORE than two hundred members and friends of the Indiana Library Association registered for the thirty-second annual meeting of the Association held at the West Baden Springs hotel October 10-12. In the evening President Sallie C. Hughes presented Anna Maris of Paoli, who sketched the history of the county in a paper entitled "Orange County Hills and Waters." Many of the points mentioned had been visited by the Association in the course of the automobile trip arranged that afternoon by friends from French Lick. "The Present Interest in Biography" was the subject of the principal address of the evening made by Dr. A. W. Vernon of the department of biography of Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn. He mentioned first with interesting comment the great group of living biographers, Brandes, the Dane, Papini, the Italian, Strachey, the Englishman, and the American Gamaliel Bradford. He found as reasons for the recent output of notable biography the satisfaction it affords the modern love of reality and the fact that biography takes its stand with religion upon the supreme value of the human soul.

A county library round table with Grace Stingly of Rochester presiding was held Thursday morning, with about forty in attendance. Arthur R. Curry pointed out the favorable characteristics of the state for county library work—the "lay of the land," trains, interurban lines and good roads. The settled population of most of the state, its agricultural nature and its wealth are advantages, as well as the well developed library spirit, the liberal Carnegie gifts and the environment. Indiana needs more county libraries: thirteen out of ninety-two counties are not enough. The Commission plans to aid county work by assisting Jackson County,



the work there to be under the supervision of Della F. Northey. Lulu M. Miesse in her discussion of "Equipment, Animate and Inanimate" laid stress on the importance of the right assistant, one who is a good mixer and has plenty of patience. The most important piece of inanimate equipment, next to books, is a car, whose cost when compared with rents and repairs to building has not yet been proven excessive. Mildred Gottlieb of Gary said that the chief of "Problems of Extension" is how to extend, and that one must study one's community thoroly before deciding on book wagon, branches, school, stations or a combination. Service three days a week is usually sufficient in branches or stations. In choosing the person in charge, select first personality, second native ability, and last educational qualifications. Mayme C. Snipes stated that she preferred the stations in homes to those in a school. In Switzerland County there are eleven permanent stations, no branches. A home in a valley serves a school and a community, and another remote district is served by a station in a home.

The round table for smaller libraries, meeting at the same time, had for speakers Flora B. Roberts of Kalamazoo, Mich., on library publicity, supplemented by an interesting exhibit, and Ethel F. McCollough of Evansville on the school and neighborhood surveys recently conducted by that library. Her paper will appear later in the *Indiana Library Occurrent*.

The general theme of Thursday morning's general session was "Problems in Processes." Ruth MacNeil of Gaylord Brothers described the Toronto method of economical binding. W. T. Suhy said that frequent lots of 100 are more satisfactory to the binder than large shipments once a year. Books should not be spoiled by improper mending such as cloth strips within the volumes which invariably cut the pages. Grace Kerr of Indianapolis told of the advantages to be gained by library membership in various local, state and national organizations. Miss Roberts of Kalamazoo gave a brief pointed talk on short cuts, and Miss Stevens spoke on the problem of accumulations. Hospitals, institutions and libraries reached by advertising helped Logansport to dispose of good material. Even old primer and readers are given to local primary teachers who cut them up to make student word cards.

Two session meetings preceded the general session in the afternoon. Rachel Ogle conducted an informal round table for college and reference librarians. Carrie E. Scott of Indianapolis presided over the section on children's reading, at which Sarah C. N. Bogle spoke.

At the general session Charles E. Rush of

Indianapolis read with feeling the report of the committee organized at the last conference to establish and supervise the organization of a special children's library in the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children. The total amount of subscriptions to date is \$3,108, whereas the committee had hoped for \$8,000 from librarians alone and twice that amount from trustees. Forty-eight libraries out of three hundred have subscribed. Mr. Rush read a letter from L. C. Huesmann, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Riley Memorial Association, in which he emphasized that the establishment of the library depended entirely on the librarians and trustees of Indiana.

A musical program was much enjoyed Thursday evening. The first paper on "The Librarian as Censor" read by Mary U. Rothrock was substantially as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May 15. Jennie E. Flexner followed with a careful analysis of English translations of contemporary continental novelists. She said that translations hardly ever crept into the best seller class until the war came with its broadening interests. Miss Bogle, speaking on the American Library in Paris, said that libraries can give to war-ridden distrustful France a progressive, sane outlook. Everywhere she and her associates were received last summer not altogether as individuals but as representatives of the American Library Association and protagonists of the book as the torch of civilization.

Resolutions at the business session on Friday morning included a resolution pledging the support of the Association to the children's library in the Riley Memorial Hospital, and others endorsing an amendment to the Federal postal laws allowing material circulated as loans thru the mails by libraries to be carried at parcel post rates, and protesting against the reduction in Indiana this year of library tax levies falling below the minimum of one dollar per capita. The situations of protested budgets at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Connersville are regarded as especially critical by the Association. Miss McCollough, Miss Peters, O. C. Davis of East Chicago, Arthur R. Curry, the new secretary of the Public Library Commission, and Mary E. Ahern were speakers at the general session. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl offered \$100 towards the \$500 needed for a year's scholarship at the American Library in Paris library school if the Association would raise the rest.

Officers for next year: President, Orpha Maud Peters, Gary; vice-president, Kate E. Dinsmoor, Indianapolis; secretary, Corinne Metz, Fort Wayne; treasurer, Rachel Ogle, Franklin College Library.



## "Maryland Historical Series"

1. "McSherry's History of Maryland" (latest revision) \$3.00
2. "Life and Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton" by ROWLAND. (2 vols.) \$4.00
3. "The First Parishes of the Province of Maryland" by PERCY G. SKIRVEN. \$10.00
4. "The Life of John H. B. Latrobe" by JOHN E. SEMMES, Jr. \$6.00
5. "Ancestral Records and Portraits" compiled by Chapter I, COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA. (2 vols.) \$10.00

Published in Baltimore, Md.,  
by

THE NORMAN, REMINGTON COMPANY

## American Ancestry

Who the founders are of our old American families, where they come from, the year of emigration and place of settlement, form a part of the 25,000 biographies in the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. An alphabetical list of these American forebears with the names of the notable descendants of each is printed in the Index and Conspectus Volume.

This comprehensive and valuable compilation of American ancestry, collected almost entirely from first hand sources, is one of several original features of the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. 18 volumes now ready.

**JAMES T. WHITE & CO.**

Publishers

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York.

# ABINGDON

## *The Chosen Few*

THE Abingdon Press offers the discriminating reader a few carefully selected books on present-day problems. These books have been written with a purpose, by authors who have a real story to tell or message to convey, and who write in an interesting and convincing manner. You may buy them assured that they are more than worth while.

### THE SOCIAL MESSAGE OF JESUS

*By John H. Montgomery*

"This text-book invites discussion, research, study and careful consideration of the various phases of the modern social question viewed in the light of the teaching and example of Jesus Christ."—The Christian Advocate.

Price, net, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.10

### TRAINING THE JUNIOR CITIZEN

*By Nathaniel F. Forsyth*

This volume is the outgrowth of the frequently expressed need for a program suited to develop right ideals in boys and girls of preadolescent age and to carry those ideals immediately over into expression and so into character.

Two illustrations. Price, net, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.65

### GETTING INTO YOUR LIFE-WORK

A Guide to the Choice and Pursuit of a Vocation

*By Herald M. Doxsee*

"Written from a high standard of Christian citizenship, it contains a wealth of interesting, inspiring and helpful material concerning the choice of a career."—Western Christian Advocate.

Illustrated. Price, net, \$1.25; by mail, \$1.35

### LIVING AT OUR BEST

*By Grace Hastings Sharp and Mabel Hill*

"A stimulating course for young people of thirteen or fourteen. Eight lessons are on health, twelve on work and thrift, and others on happiness, service, patriotism, co-operation."—The Christian Work.

Illustrated. Price, net, \$1.25; by mail, \$1.35

### JUNIOR METHOD IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL

*By Marie Cole Powell*

"A comprehensive work, dealing with the characteristics of the Junior child, his capacities for religious development, the materials that are available for enrichment and use, the best teaching methods, story-telling, worship, activities, departmental organization, and the relation of the Junior to the Church."—Epworth Herald.

Illustrated. Price, net, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.65

### THE CHURCH AT PLAY

A Manual for Directors of Social and Recreational Life

*By Norman E. Richardson*

"Chapters on the principles and art of play supervision, on dramatic play in church and Sunday-schools and on activities of various kinds make the book a mine of information not only for church workers, but for all community workers in the leisure time field."—The Playground.

Price, net, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.65

*At the Better Bookshops*

THE ABINGDON PRESS

New York

Cincinnati



---

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

---

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ALLEN, Amy, 1912 N. Y. S., appointed reference librarian at Ohio University, Athens.

BACKUS, Joyce, 1920 S., appointed librarian of the State Teachers' College at San José, Calif.

BARDEN, Bertha, 1907 W. R., formerly supervisor of apprentice classes and first assistant in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library, has become second assistant librarian in Berea College (Ky.) Library.

BATCHELLER, Margaret, 1915 S., has returned to the Port Arthur Works of the Texas Company, as librarian of the Research Laboratory Library. Her address is 825 New Orleans Avenue, Port Arthur, Texas.

BISCHOF, Grace L. E., 1922 N. Y. S., has resigned as chief of the Circulation Department of the Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo., to hold a similar position with the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

BOSWORTH, Harriet E., 1918 S., is now librarian of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 79, at Dawson Springs, Ky.

BURRAGE, Elizabeth, 1920 S., has been appointed librarian of the Boston School Committee Headquarters Library.

BOWLES, Verne, 1914 N. Y. S., resigned her position with the Missouri Historical Society Library in September to become head cataloger at the Public Library of Tulsa, Okla.

BURK, Hazel, L. A. 1912, has resigned the librarianship of the public library in Santa Fé, N. M., to become librarian of the Lincoln Heights Branch in Los Angeles.

CARLETON, Helen, 1914 S., has begun work as librarian of the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

CASAMAJOR, Mary, 1901 N. Y. S., has been appointed librarian of the National Health Council of New York City and will begin her work there on January 1. Since August 1903, Miss Casamajor has been connected with the Brooklyn Public Library in various capacities, her latest position being that of secretary to the librarian.

CRIMMINS, Nora, acting librarian of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Public Library, has been elected librarian in place of Margaret S. Dunlap, who, after twenty years of service, resigns on account of ill health. Adelaide Rowell succeeds Miss Crimmins as assistant librarian.

CRUIKSHANK, Alice D., 1905 N. Y. S., resigned her position on the cataloging staff of the Ohio State University Library and is running book store and circulating library in Dauphin, Manitoba.

FOLEY, Margaret B., 1907 N. Y. S., appointed librarian of the Public Library, Athol, Mass.

FRAZIER, Hubert, L. A. 1922, appointed principal of the Shelf department in the Los Angeles Public Library.

GENTLES, Ruth G., 1921 N. Y. S., succeeds Ruth Norton, 1917 N. Y. S., as librarian of the Washington Junior High School, Rochester, N. Y.

GROSS, Joy, L. A. 1923, appointed librarian of the Medical Library of the University of Oregon in Portland.

HENDERSON, Marie, 1912 S., is cataloger and classifier of the East Chicago (Ind.) Public Library.

HEWINS, Caroline Maria, librarian of the Hartford Public Library and secretary of the Connecticut Library Commission is the author of "A Traveler's Letters To Boys and Girls" (Macmillan), a selection from her letters written to the boys and girls of Hartford during her recent tour of Europe. Florence and Venice are among the places touched upon in the first part; Salem, Quebec, Scotland and England in the second, while the third touches upon Algiers, Palermo, France, and Great Britain again.

HILL, Grace, 1912 N. Y. S., for several years head of the catalog department of the Kansas City Public Library, resigned in the early summer and has since been appointed supervisor of loans at the University of Texas Library, Austin.



# The Studious Atmosphere in the Children's Corner

Every librarian is pleased when the collection of books in the children's corner, stimulates interest and develops love of reading in the children who use the library.

The Book of Knowledge above all is a reading book, indexed and prepared according to the latest and best

practises used in the library schools. Any part of the contents is found readily and without delay.

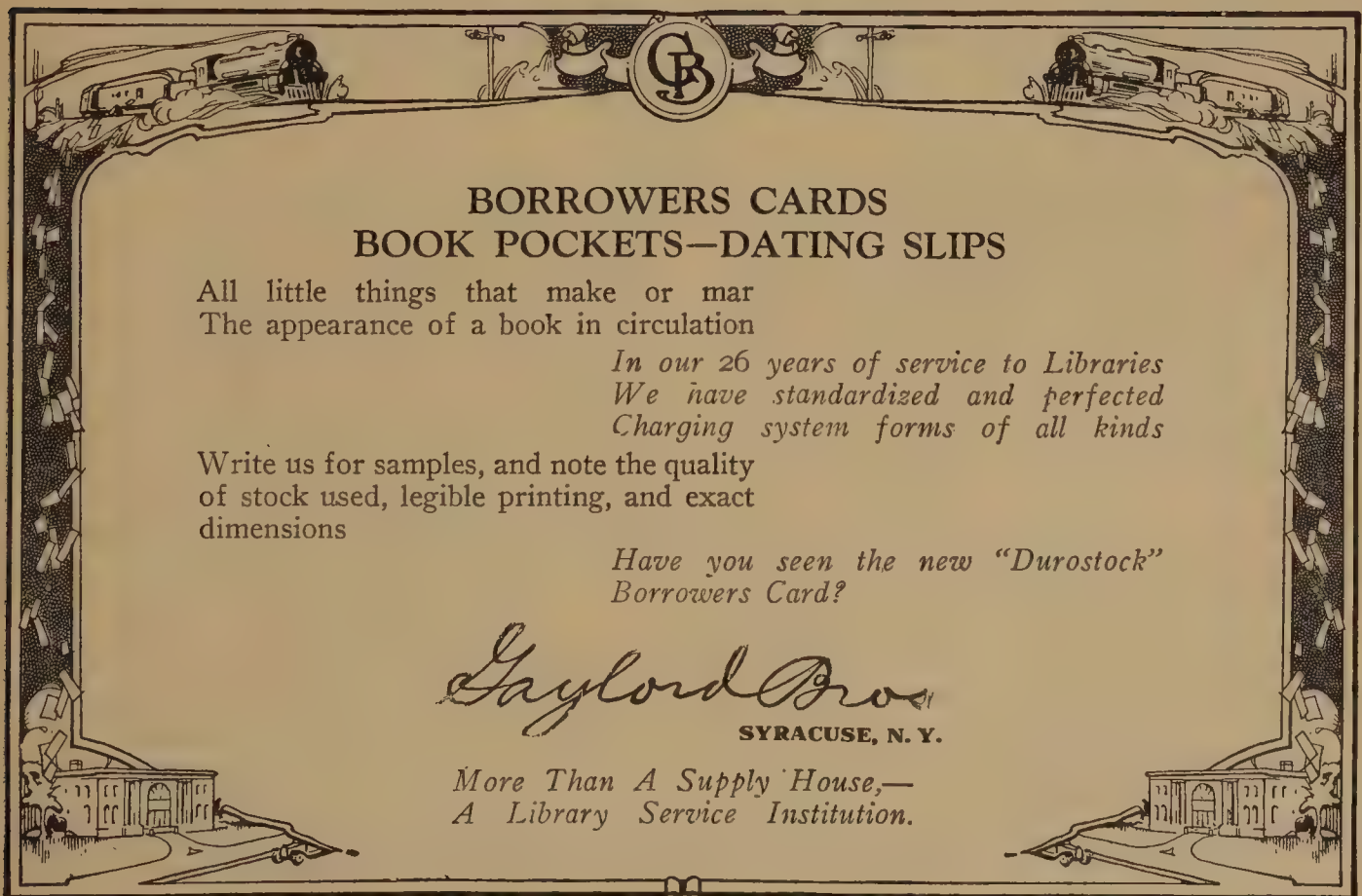
The children search out the parts that interest them most, and are then lost in its pages. "The most finger-worn book," are the words of a prominent librarian.

*Librarians are invited to have a free 68-page booklet of complete sections of the Book of Knowledge.*

## The BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

*Published only by*

THE GROLIER SOCIETY 2 West 45th St. NEW YORK



**BORROWERS CARDS  
BOOK POCKETS—DATING SLIPS**

All little things that make or mar  
The appearance of a book in circulation

*In our 26 years of service to Libraries  
We have standardized and perfected  
Charging system forms of all kinds*

Write us for samples, and note the quality  
of stock used, legible printing, and exact  
dimensions

*Have you seen the new "Durostock"  
Borrowers Card?*

*Gaylord Bros.*  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

*More Than A Supply House,—  
A Library Service Institution.*



HISS, Mary, 1920 N. Y. S., appointed acting librarian of the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education of Wellesley College.

HULBERG, Mabel, L. A. 1922, appointed librarian of the South Pasadena High School.

HUTCHINS, Hazel, 1920 S., has been appointed librarian of the State Teachers' College, Kirksville, Mo.

JAMES, Susan, 1910 S., appointed instructor in Library Science at the Rhode Island College of Education, Providence.

KELLY, Genevieve, L. A. 1918, is research assistant in the Children's Bureau in Washington, D. C.

LIEBMANN, Estelle L., formerly librarian of the Ronald Press, and recently engaged in private library service and indexing, appointed librarian of the Technical Library of E. T. Du Pont de Nemours and Company's Chemical Department at Wilmington, Del., succeeding Elizabeth Kruze, resigned.

MERRILL, Joy, a member of the Senior Class of the Simmons College library school, has been awarded the Alumnae Scholarship given annually to the student who has made the best record in the three first academic years.

NORTON, Ruth, 1917 N. Y. S., appointed li-

brarian of the new Monroe High School, Rochester, N. Y.

PERCEY, Helen Gladys, L. A. 1916, has resigned her position as head of the fiction department in the Los Angeles Public Library, to become research worker in the library of the Lasky corporation.

PROCTOR, Lucy B., 1918 S., is leaving the Gilbert School at Winsted, Connecticut, to become librarian of the Manchester (N. H.) High School.

ROBINSON, Helen V., 1922 S., appointed librarian of the Portland (Me.) High School.

STANLEY, Harriet H., 1895 N. Y. S., appointed head cataloger at the Wells College Library, Aurora, N. Y.

STEFFA, Julia, 1907 N. Y. S., who resigned as librarian of the Madera County Library, California, to take an extended trip to Europe, was appointed librarian of the Kings County Free Library, Hanford, Calif., on her return, October 1.

WOOD, Mary Elizabeth, dean of the Library school at Boone University, Wuchang, China, is now in America in the interests of library extension in China. It is hoped that some of the Boxer indemnity money may be made available for the purpose of library extension.

---

## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

---

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* Much-needed relief in the form of more stack room for the Massachusetts State Library and its 410,000 volumes has been afforded by the assignment to the library of a large basement room in the west wing of the State House, which can hold 225,000 volumes when fitted with stacks. Librarian Edward H. Redstone plans to move book stacks now on the reading room floor into the gallery, thus accommodating about fifty more persons at the tables.

### RHODE ISLAND

*Providence.* The Committee of Management of the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University held a reception on November 22nd to give librarians and friends an opportunity to meet the new librarian, Lawrence C. Wroth, formerly assistant librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. Mr. Wroth spoke on the work of William Goddard, printer and journalist, and some of his friends.

*Providence.* The new book wagon owned by the Providence Library has been used in

the past summer to introduce the library to new groups of readers. With the co-operation of the Secretary of the Board of Recreation a program was drawn up for sending the truck in rotation to nine of the city playgrounds, some of these a considerable distance from the main building. The registered attendance at the book wagon visits was 1,413, while 175 new card-holders were added to the users of the library. The visit of the book wagon was sometimes made the occasion for a story-telling hour. Visits to the immediate vicinity of some of the school buildings are planned for the time of year when the playgrounds are not open.

### NEW JERSEY

*New Brunswick.* An anonymous gift to Rutgers College of \$150,000, to be used in enlarging the Ralph Voorhees Library, has been announced by President W. H. Demarest. The library was erected in memory of Ralph Voorhees in 1903 by his widow. The proposed addition would be devoted exclusively to book stacks, as the present building is crowded with its 128,000 volumes.



# Librarians!!

Whether your library requirements demand

*Used Books . . . . . at reduced prices*  
*New Books . . . . . maximum discounts*  
*Publishers' Remainders at half price*  
**or less**

You can purchase advantageously from us, and YOUR BOOKS ARE ALL SENT IN ONE SHIPMENT at our expense. Let us send our bargain lists, and figure on your current requirements.

*Be Sure To Send For January Clearance List*

**ARTHUR R. WOMRATH, Inc.**

*Public Library Department*

21 WEST 45th STREET

NEW YORK CITY



## NEVER MISS AN OPPORTUNITY

Are you using our 'Springback' Binder for magazines and periodicals? The simplest binder on the market.

Have you a set of Cataloging Rules on Cards in your cataloging department? They are used by the Wisconsin Library School, and are meeting with favor, year after year.

### SOME POPULAR LIBRARY SUPPLIES

STAMP PAD CLEANER

RUBBER ERASER WITH BRUSH

CARD INDEX CASES

DAVIDS LETTERINE, WHITE

COUNTY LIBRARY POSTERS

GLUEY PASTE

PASTEBOARD TRANSFER CASES

DEMOCRAT BOOK SUPPORTS

CHARGING TRAYS

PENCIL DATERS

If you are not doing newspaper advertising you should exhibit our publicity posters and signs. A library is known by the results it produces. Publicity and popularity win success.

**Democrat Printing Co. Madison, Wisconsin**

*Winifred F. Ticer, Consulting Librarian*



## PENNSYLVANIA

*Chambersburg.* The cornerstone of the Stewart Memorial Library was laid in October as part of the celebration commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Wilson College by Miss Sally Wilson. The library was made possible by the donation of \$75,000 from George H. Stewart, Jr., of Shippensburg, in memory of his brother, the late Justice Stewart of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

## ILLINOIS

*Evanston.* Appreciation of the work which the Evanston Public Library has done for its users in the past half-century and of the manifold advantages which it is able to offer today was demonstrated by the crowds which attended the Golden Jubilee celebration held in the main library on the evening of October 17, and by the twenty-seven columns of special and editorial articles in the local newspapers preceding the event. A bookplate designed by Earl Reed and presented by the McDowell Society commemorated the event and was placed in the numerous books especially presented for the occasion. The Drama Club made a birthday gift of \$100 in addition to its customary annual gift of the same amount which is used in building up the library's unusually complete collection of books on the drama. The cordiality of the relations existing between the public library and the library of Northwestern University was attested anew by an article contributed by Theodore W. Koch to the *Evanston News-Index*.

Searchlights illuminated the exterior of the library on the evening of the celebration thru the courtesy of the Public Service company. Recent gifts from organizations and individuals were displayed at the loan desk, and the notable Franklin library of William S. Mason was exhibited in the reference room. Superintendent F. W. Nichols of school district 76, Mayor Harry P. Pearsons, and William F. Shepherd, at whose home the library association was founded in August 1870, were present to welcome visitors to the institution. At nine o'clock adjournment was made to the club house of the Woman's Club for a reception and musical and literary program. Phineas L. Windsor, Anna M. Price, Carl B. Roden, Sarah C. N. Bogle, and Mary E. Ahern were among the visiting librarians. The children of Evanston had their own celebration on the following day, when dressed in costumes to represent their favorite books all children of the grammar school above the fourth grade attended a party given them by the library and the drama club. A grand march gave the guests opportunity to explore all parts of the building.

The Evanston Library Association opened its doors to the public, February 9, 1871. On May

22, 1873, the trustees of the association adopted a resolution transferring its collection of books, amounting to 932 volumes, to the Evanston Free Public Library, recently organized under the new state enabling act, on condition that the library be kept forever as a free public library. The library now has a south branch, stations in three schools for the use of the neighborhood, classroom collections in the schools amounting to 3,000 volumes, and the widely-known book auto service for the west side during the summer months. The home use of books last year amounted to 270,573 volumes.

## NORTH DAKOTA

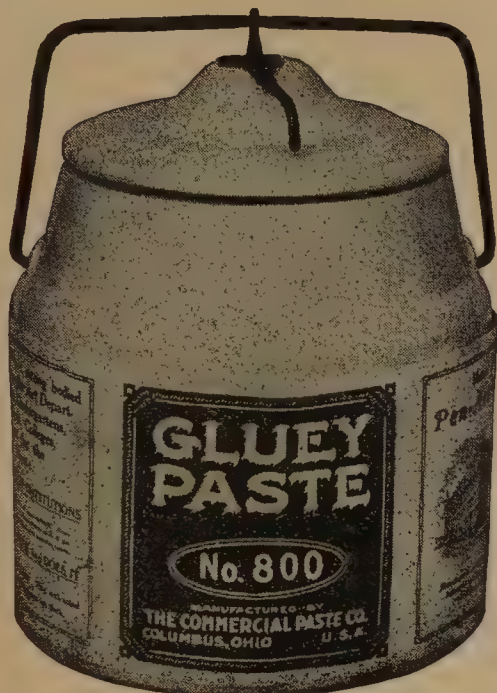
The eighth biennial report of the North Dakota State Library Commission, 1920-1922, also includes the biennial report of S. Blanche Hedrick, then director, for the two years from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920. The latter report is brief, since no one on the staff in 1920 had been connected with the commission during any portion of the period covered by the report.

In the library itself, Miss Downey reported "a time of reconstruction, reorganization, rearranging collections." Accession records showed 21,796 books in 1922. During the last biennium 12,126 pieces of literature filling 7,169 requests were sent out. Pamphlet use was greater in years when the legislature was convening. The legislative reference work is legally connected with the Law Library, but the pamphlet material still remained in the library of the commission. According to the records 483 traveling libraries were available. From July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, loans of 169 traveling libraries were made, and the next year loans of 311 libraries containing 12,533 books. Each new station was added the latter year.

At the time of the report there were only seventeen tax-supported libraries in the state, most of them in need of state aid in organization and development, and some forty non-tax-supported libraries started and fostered by women's clubs. The largest of the tax-supported libraries in June, according to records submitted to the commission, was Fargo with 17,140 volumes, followed by Valley City with 8,240 and Minot with 8,222 volumes. By speaking before organizations of all kinds and formulating thirty-three reasons showing the desirability of a county library law, which were widely published in the newspapers of the state, Miss Downey gave an impetus to the movement for better library service to the state that resulted in the introduction of a measure into the state legislature at its meeting this year. It provided that county commissioners may levy a tax of not to exceed one mill to establish and maintain a county library in the county seat.



# Sticks and dries quickly—



GLUEY is now almost universally used in the Libraries, both public and private.

*Send 10 cents for a full size  
Handy Desk Tube*

*We Wish You a Merry Christmas*

**The Commercial Paste Company**  
Columbus, Ohio

*Address your request to Dept. 105*

## FINE INKS and ADHESIVES

For those who KNOW



**Higgins'**

Drawing Inks  
Eternal Writing Ink  
Engrossing Ink  
Taurine Mucilage  
Photo Mounter Paste  
Drawing Board Paste  
Liquid Paste  
Office Paste  
Vegetable Glue, Etc.

### All the Finest and Best Inks and Adhesives

Emancipate yourself from the use of corrosive and ill-smelling inks and adhesives and adopt the HIGGINS INKS and ADHESIVES. They will be a revelation to you, they are so sweet, clean, well put up, and withal so efficient.

At Dealers Generally

**CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Mfrs.**

Branches: Chicago, London

271 Ninth St.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Bindings

### FOR LIBRARIES

*—made to wear. All hand work; no machine sewing; in buckram or three-quarter cloth at remarkably low prices. All work done in our apprentice school under the direction of*

MR. ALFRED DE SAUTY

*The finest extra work both in gold tooling and inlay work; carved and modeled leather.*

**R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.**

731 PLYMOUTH COURT, CHICAGO



# RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## GENERAL

New York (State) University. Revised list of books suggested for secondary school libraries and for use in training classes. Albany. 23 p. March 1, 1923. (Bull. no. 777).

Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library. Books for boys and girls in the . . . library. 45 p. pap. 15c.

## SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Work of the agricultural experiment stations, 1921. Bibl.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Wiest, Edward. Agricultural organization in the United States. Lexington: Univ. of Kentucky. Bibl. (Studies in econ. and sociology, v. 2).

### AGRICULTURE—STUDY AND TEACHING

Davis, Kary C. The new agriculture for high schools. Lippincott. Bibl. O. \$1.80.

### ALASKA

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on Alaska. 7 typew. p. May 7, 1923. 80c. (P.A.I.S.).

### ALCOHOL

Starling, E. H. Action of alcohol on man. Longmans. Bibl. 12s. 6d.

### ARCHITECTURE

Curtis, Nathaniel C. Architectural composition. Cleveland: J. H. Jansen. 3 p. bibl. O. \$6.

Haneman, John T. A manual of architectural composition. 31 East 12th st., New York: Architectural Book Pub. Co. Bibl. Q. \$6.

### ARISTOTLE

Cooper, Lane. The Poetics of Aristotle, its meaning and influence. Boston: Marshall Jones. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.50. (Our debt to Greece and Rome, 6).

### ARKANSAS—HISTORY. See RECONSTRUCTION

### ASTRONOMY. See SCIENCE

### BELGIUM—HISTORY. See LEOPOLD I, KING OF THE BELGIANS

### BIOLOGY. See SCIENCE

### BIRTH CONTROL

Cooper, J. M. Birth control. Washington: National Catholic Welfare Council. Bibl.

### BUSINESS

Dixie Business Book Shop. [Bibliography of business books.] 140 Greenwich st., New York. 32 p. Nov. 1923. Lists books pub. since March 1923.

### BUSINESS LAW. See COMMERCIAL LAW

### CHEMISTRY. See SCIENCE

### CHILDREN

U. S. Dept. of Labor. Children's Bureau. Publications. Sept. 15, 1923. 11 p. pap.

### CHILDREN—MANAGEMENT

Cheley, Frank H. The job of being a dad. Boston: Wilde. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.75.

### CHILDREN'S READING. See under GENERAL, ABOVE

### CHINA—COMMERCE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on commerce between the United States and China. 10 typew. p. June 27, 1923. \$1.10. (P.A.I.S.).

### CHINA—FOREIGN RELATIONS

Hodgkin, H. T. China in the family of nations. London: Allen. Bibl. 7s. 6d.

### CHORUSES AND PART SONGS

Institute of Music Pedagogy. A graded bibliography of part songs for children. Northampton, Mass.: Alumni Association. 40 p. O. apply.

### CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS. See PAGEANTS

### CHURCH FINANCE

Wilson, Bert. The Christian and his money problems. Doran. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.50.

### CIVILIZATION. See EUROPE—CIVILIZATION; GREECE—CIVILIZATION

### COAL REGIONS—WASHINGTON

Jenkins, O. P. Geological investigation of the coal fields of western Whatcom county, Washington. Olympia: Wash. Dept. of Conservation and Development. Div. of Geology. Bibl. (Bull. no. 28, Geol. ser.),

### COMMERCIAL LAW

Raine, Wendell P. Elements of business law. 629 G st., Washington N. W.: Hayworth Pr. Co. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$2.

### COMPOSITION (ENGLISH). See PROSE

### COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Select list of references on the Permanent Court of International Justice. Citations are given mainly to sources available to most small libraries, or easily obtainable. 5 mim. p. Oct. 15, 1923.

### DAIRYING

Sherfy, Carrie B., comp. Partial list of publications on dairying issued in the United States 1900 to June, 1923. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry. 236 mim. p. Aug. 1923. (Bibl. contributions no. 6).

### DIPLOMACY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on diplomacy; with few exceptions this list does not include memoirs of diplomatists. 17 typew. p. May 25, 1923. \$1.80. (P.A.I.S.).

### ECONOMICS

Seager, H. R. Principles of economics; 3d. ed. rev. and enl. Holt. Bibl. \$3.

### EDUCATION

U. S. Bureau of Education. Publications available Sept. 1923. 24 p.

See also AGRICULTURE—STUDY AND TEACHING; CHORUSES AND PART SONGS; HIGH SCHOOLS; SOCIOLOGY

### EDUCATION—INDIA

Basu, B. D. History of education in India under the rule of the East India Company. Calcutta: Modern Review Office. Bibl.

### ENGLAND. See GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

### ENGLISH LITERATURE

Finsbury Public Libraries. Reading: choice of books. [A selected list.] London, E. C1. *Quarterly Guide for Readers.* Oct. 1923. p. 68-78.

### ENGLISH LITERATURE—HISTORY

Boas, Ralph P., and Barbara M. Hahn. Social backgrounds of English literature. Atlantic Monthly Press. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.25. (Atlantic classics).

### EUROPE—CIVILIZATION

Plum, H. G., and others. Modern and contemporary European civilization: the persisting factors of the great war. Lippincott. Bibl. \$2.20.

### EUROPEAN WAR. See EUROPE—CIVILIZATION

### FACTORY INSPECTION

Teleky, L. Medical features of factory inspection together with a review of the literature on industrial hygiene and industrial disease in Germany in 1922. *Journal of Industrial Hygiene.* Oct. 1923. p. 210-219. Bibl.

### FARMERS. See AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS



## "THE BLUE BOOK OF THE SCREEN"

AT LAST: What all screen fans want—An authoritative, comprehensive volume treating personalities, and all the branches of the great, romantic film world.

PRINTED IN ROTOGRAVURE

416 Pages—over 200 portraits and illustrations. The handsomest volume modern art could produce.

11 x 8 1/4 inches, bound in cobalt blue Spanish grain art-leather, bronze embossed.

*"The Blue Book takes you into the Holy of Holies in screenland."*

Biographies of, and articles by, the greatest names in all filmdom. 2500 copies sold in New York City alone already.

List price, \$5.00. Liberal discount to libraries.

**WESTERN BOOK COMPANY**  
**639 SOUTH SAN PEDRO STREET**  
**Los Angeles**

Exclusive Distributors

## POEMS



"Out of the Wilderness" and "Paths in the Desert," by Eleanore Herbert Brueninghausen are works of unusual merit, written under inspiration during an illness of many years. The poems are exquisitely expressed, full of beautiful sentiments, lifting one into the realms of Infinity. Some of the poems are prophetic, others again are full of the charm and delights of nature. They can be read and re-read, each time conveying a fuller meaning and a better understanding.

"Out of the Wilderness".....\$2.00

"Paths in the Desert"..... 1.50

Sold by Wanamaker, Baker & Taylor Co.,  
Brentano

# POWNER'S LIBRARY DEPARTMENT BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

FROM ONE SOURCE

Orders are filled quickly, intelligently, and accurately; back-orders and *out of print* books are carefully followed up; completeness and exactness of service are guaranteed.

Being an American house handling library business that has its own foreign offices we can supply French, Italian or German books as easily as American, duty free.

Inquire for our special lists. Correspondence invited. The vast stock of our many stores is at your disposal.



**POWNER'S LIBRARY DEPARTMENT**  
177 W. Madison St., Chicago

*Stores in Cleveland, Detroit, and Los Angeles*  
**The Charles T. Powner Co.**

*"The House of a Million Books."*

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office



FINANCE. *See* CHURCH FINANCE

## FRANCE—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Elton, Godfrey. The revolutionary idea in France, 1789-1871. Longmans. Bibl. \$3.50.

## FREEMASONS

Vibert, Lionel. The rare books of freemasonry. London: Bookman's Journal; New York: Bowker. 41 p. O. 6s.; \$2.

## FRENCH REVOLUTION

Webster, Nesta H. The French Revolution; a study in democracy. Dutton. 2 p. bibl. O. \$5.

## GALICIA—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Bell, Aubrey F. Spanish Galicia. Duffield. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.50.

## GEOGRAPHY—BIBLIOGRAPHY

Wright, J. K. Aids to geographical research: bibliographies and periodicals. Broadway and 156th st., New York: American Geographical Society. 243 p. \$3.

GEOLOGY. *See* COAL REGIONS—WASHINGTONGERMANY. *See* FACTORY INSPECTION

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on the attitude of Great Britain toward the management and control of mines. 6 typew. p. March 12, 1923. 70c. (P.A.I.S.).

GREAT BRITAIN. *See* GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

## GREECE—CIVILIZATION

Van Hook, La Rue. Greek life and thought; a portrayal of Greek civilization. Columbia Univ. Press. 21 p. bibl. O. \$3.50.

## HIGH SCHOOLS

U. S. Bureau of Education. List of references on secondary education in the U. S. 10 p. June 1923. (Library leaflet no. 22).

INDIA. *See* EDUCATION—INDIAINDUSTRIAL HYGIENE. *See* FACTORY INSPECTION; OCCUPATIONS—DISEASES AND HYGIENEINSANITY. *See* MENTAL DISEASES

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

British year book of international law. London: Frowde. 25 p. bibl. 16s. (v. 4).

Goebel, Julius, Jr. The equality of states: a study in the history of law. Columbia Univ. Press. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$1.50.

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the codification of international law. 8 mim. p. May 25, 1923.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Hughan, J. W. A study of international government. Crowell. Bibl. \$2.75. (Crowell's social science ser.).

## IRELAND—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Bryant, Sophie. Liberty, order and law under native Irish rule: a study in the book of the ancient laws of Ireland. 119 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1: Harding and More. Bibl. 25s.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES. *See* WOMEN

## LABOR UNIONS

Hoxie, R. F. Trade unionism in the United States; 2nd ed. Appleton. Bibl. \$3.

Mulcaire, M. A. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: a study in trade union structure and functions. Kresge Bldg., Washington: Catholic University Press. Bibl. (Studies in the social sciences v. 5).

LAW. *See* COMMERCIAL LAW; INTERNATIONAL LAW

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

University of Texas. Bureau of Extension. Interscholastic League Division. League of Nations. Austin. Bibl. Aug. 1923. (Bull. no. 2329).

## LEOPOLD I, KING OF THE BELGIANS

Corti, E. C. Leopold I of Belgium: secret pages of European history. Brentano's. Bibl. \$4.50.

## MAPS

Toronto (Ont.) Public Library. Map collection of the . . . library. . . . 111 p. June 1923.

## MARKETING

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the marketing of manufactured products. 9 mim. p. June 9, 1923.

MASONS (SECRET ORDER). *See* FREEMASONS

## MATCHES—MANUFACTURE AND TRADE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the match industry. 7 typew. p. Aug. 29, 1923. 80c. (P. A. I. S.).

MATHEMATICS. *See* SCIENCE

## MENTAL DISEASES

Barnes, Francis M. An introduction to the study of mental disorders; 2nd ed. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. Bibl. O. \$3.75.

MINES AND MINING. *See* GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

## MINIMUM WAGE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on the minimum wage question. March 24, 1923. \$1.30. (P. A. I. S.).

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

University of Wisconsin Extension Division. Municipal Information Bureau. Selected list of books on municipal government, pub. since 1917. Madison. 5 mim. p. July 1923. (Information rpt. no. 31).

NATIONALIZATION. *See* GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

## NETHERLANDS—HISTORY

Clark, G. N. The Dutch Alliance and the war against French trade, 1688-1697. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$4.25. (Pubs. of the Univ. of Manchester, no. 157; hist. ser. no. 42).

## OCCUPATIONS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE

Hope, E. W., and others. Industrial hygiene and medicine. 51 Fifth ave., New York: William Wood and Co. Bibl. \$7.

*See also* FACTORY INSPECTION

OIL INDUSTRY. *See* PETROLEUM

## PAGEANTS

Crum, Mason. A guide to religious pageantry. Macmillan. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.25.

PART SONGS. *See* CHORUSES AND PART SONGS

## PETROLEUM

Burroughs, E. H., comp. Bibliography of petroleum and allied substances, 1921. U. S. Bureau of Mines. 230 p. (Bull. 220).

PHYSICS. *See* SCIENCE

## PHILOSOPHY—AMERICAN

Riley, Woodbridge. American thought, from Puritanism to Pragmatism and beyond; rev. ed. Holt. 8 p. bibl. D. \$2.

PORTUGUESE, LITERATURE. *See* SPANISH LITERATUREPSYCHOLOGY. *See* SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

## PROSE

Hersey, Frank W., and Chester N. Greenough, eds. Specimens of prose composition; rev. ed. Ginn. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.20.

## QUICKSILVER

Ransome, F. L. Quicksilver in 1922; with a supplementary bibl. by Isabel P. Evans. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. O. pap. apply. (Mineral resources of the U. S.; 1922, pt. 1; pgs. 113-124).

RAILROADS—U. S. *See* UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

## RECONSTRUCTION

Staples, Thomas S. Reconstruction in Arkansas, 1862-1874. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. pap. \$4.50. (Columbia Univ. studies in hist., economics, and public law, v. 109).



## CHIVERS

NEW BOOKS bound by CHIVERS in his Native Tanned Niger Leather are very attractive and durable. This leather will not decay, and it binds the book in strong and supple fashion.

NEW BOOKS bound by CHIVERS in Holliston Buckram and in Reinforced Publishers' Covers also give good service.

In filling orders for New Books we deduct a very liberal discount from the published price of each book.

We have ready for distribution the list of "A Thousand of the Best Novels," compiled by Newark Free Public Library for distribution to librarians.

If you are not receiving regularly our lists of New Fiction, Juvenile Books, and Reprint Editions, please notify us.

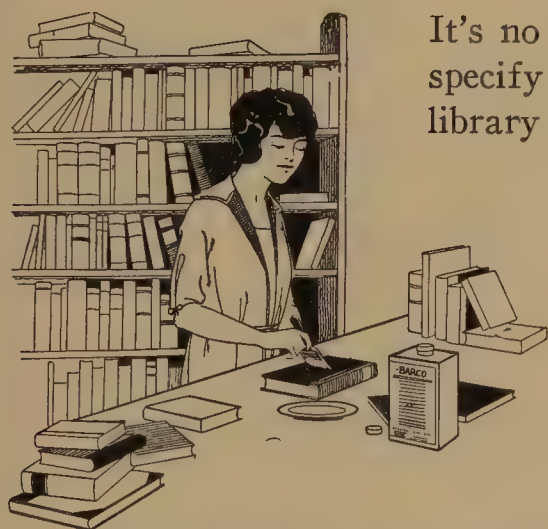
We will be glad to send copies of our new schedule of prices for Re-binding Books and Magazines.

### CHIVERS BOOK BINDING COMPANY, Incorporated

911-913 ATLANTIC AVENUE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## Brighten your library shelves!



It's no longer necessary for the librarian to use or specify the darker shades only of Buckram for library book bindings.

You may now select the brighter, the more cheerful and attractive colors.

Then, tell your binder or your bindery foreman to treat the finished volumes to a generous coat of BARCO LIQUID FINISH.

This renders the covers waterproof, scratch-proof, finger-mark and soot-proof. Order a half-pint and prove it to your own satisfaction.

**The Holliston Mills, Inc.**

BOSTON—531 Atlantic Avenue.

CHICAGO—633 Plymouth Court.

**Norwood, Mass.**

NEW YORK—62 West 14th Street.

ST. LOUIS—221 Olive Street.



PUBLIC HEALTH. *See* HYGIENE, PUBLIC  
 ROMANTICISM. *See* FRENCH LITERATURE—HISTORY AND CRITICISM  
 RUHR VALLEY. *See* DEBATING  
 SCHOOL BUILDINGS  
     Stevenson, B. R. School building bibliography. Columbus: Ohio State University. *Educational Research Bulletin*. Oct. 17, 1923. p. 257-260. (v. 2, no. 15).  
 SCHOOLS. *See* EDUCATION; KINDERGARTENS  
 SCIENCE—BIBLIOGRAPHY  
     West, Clarence J., and Callie Hall. List of manuscript bibls. in astronomy, mathematics, and physics. 1701 Massachusetts ave., Washington: National Research Council. 14 p. O. pap. 25c. (Reprint and circ. ser. no. 41).  
     — Biological sciences. 51 p. O. pap. 50c. (No. 45).  
     — Chemistry and mechanical technology. 17 p. Q. pap. 25c. (No. 36).  
 SEWAGE  
     Wagenhals, H. H., and others. Sewage treatment on the U. S.: report on the study of fifteen representative sewage treatment plants. U. S. Public Health Service. Bibl. July 1923. (Public health bull. no. 132).  
 SHOES. *See* BOOTS AND SHOES  
 SLEEP. *See* CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE  
 SOCIAL ECONOMICS. *See* ECONOMICS  
 SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY  
     Russell Sage Foundation. Social and industrial psychology: a selected bibl. New York. *Bulletin*. Oct. 1923. p. 2-3.  
 SOCIOLOGY  
     Hartman, Gertrude. Home and community life: curriculum studies for the elementary school. Dutton. Bibl. \$3.  
 SOUTH SEA COMPANY  
     Melville, Lewis. The South Sea bubble. Small. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$4.  
 STATISTICS. *See* VITAL STATISTICS  
 SOLDIERS, RETURNED. *See* DEBATING  
 SPANISH LITERATURE  
     Minneapolis Public Library. Modern Spanish and Portuguese literature in translation. 4 p. pap.  
 TAXATION. *See* JAPAN  
 TEACHING  
     Moody, Clifford. Problems in elementary school instruction. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Pub. Co. Bibl. Q. pap. apply. (Educ. problem ser. no. 3).  
     *See also* AGRICULTURE—STUDY AND TEACHING; EDUCATION  
 TECHNICAL LITERATURE  
     New York Public Library. Science and Technology Division. New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the . . . library July-Sept. 1923. 7 p. pap.  
     Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Technical book review index. March 1923. 136 p. pap. 15c. (v. 7, no. 1).  
     *See also* SCIENCE  
 TESTS, MENTAL. *See* MENTAL TESTS  
 TRADE UNIONS. *See* LABOR UNIONS  
 TRANSPORTATION. *See* GEOGRAPHY—STUDY AND TEACHING  
 UNIONS. *See* LABOR UNIONS  
 UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD  
     Protzman, Nelson. History of the Union Pacific: a financial and economic survey. Ronald. Bibl. \$5.  
 UNITED STATES—COMMERCE. *See* CHINA—COMMERCE  
 UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS  
     U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Foreign relations of the United States: list of pubs. for sale by

Supt. of Documents. 35 p. July 1923. (*Price List* 65, 6th ed.).

UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Lapp, J. A. Our America; the elements of civics. Bobbs. Bibl.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY. *See* RECONSTRUCTION

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Beard, Charles A., and William C. Bagley. The history of the American people; rev. ed. Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.60.

VITAL STATISTICS

Falk, I. S. The principles of vital statistics. Philadelphia: Saunders. 10 p. bibl. D. \$2.50.

WAGES. *See* MINIMUM WAGE

WAR. *See* JAPAN; MORTALITY

WASHINGTON (STATE). *See* COAL REGIONS—WASHINGTON

WOMEN

Henry, Alice. Women and the labor movement. Doran. Bibl. \$1.25. (Workers' bookshelf).

## LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

*No charge is made for the insertion of notices in this department.*

*Answers should be addressed to the respective advertisers, not to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.*

*Those announcing positions open will save unnecessary correspondence by making a statement of their requirements regarding the education, sex, approximate age, health, etc., of candidates for these positions.*

### POSITIONS WANTED

Young woman with library school training and eight years' experience desires position as cataloger or indexer, preferably in New England or a neighboring state. K. J. M. 21.

### POSITIONS OFFERED

The Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., wants a librarian with high school education and at least two years of college. For particulars write to Col. Sanford Sellers, superintendent.

Wanted, for college library in the Southwest, an assistant to give half time to the reference desk and half time in accessions department. Work to begin January 1st. Requirements: Good general education, library training, some experience in reference work. Salary \$1700. Vacation, one month out of twelve. Opportunity for advancement. E. L. 21.

A position on the staff of the Public Library, El Paso, Texas, for general assistant. Requirements: excellent health, willingness and experience, age under thirty. Maud D. Sullivan, Librarian.

Wanted, experienced medical librarian for executive position in Middle West. C. M. 21.

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

December 1. At 301 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York. Eleventh annual conference of Eastern College Librarians.

Dec. 31-Jan. 2. At Chicago. Headquarters at the Hotel Sherman. Midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. Council and other organizations.



Rebinding with Art Buckram is **ECONOMICAL**  
because it has a heavier body and,  
therefore, gives longer service.

*Samples furnished upon request*

***Interlaken Book Cloth***

*The standard since 1883*

INTERLAKEN MILLS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—NEW YORK OFFICE, 18 THOMAS STREET  
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

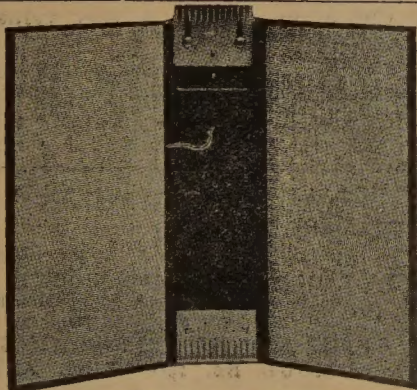
## PROMPT AND SUPERIOR LIBRARY SERVICE

Save time and expense by ordering your books of us. You can secure all books, reseeded or not, from one reliable House—those that need it, reseeded; others, in publishers' bindings.

**NELBCO  
BINDINGS**

Our reseeded bindings are made according to the specifications of the book binding committee of the A. L. A. They are the celebrated NELBCO quality for which we are exclusive agents.

17 Besse Place **LIBRARY BOOK HOUSE** Springfield, Mass.



Patent applied for

## The Multicomb Binder

A new binder that has many advantages for library use. The "Comb," which may be had in size of one-half inch up to four inches in width, holds the magazines naturally and firmly. No punching or marring of the magazines, no rods, springs, tapes or fasteners are required. Will hold up to six copies of any standard magazine.

*Bound in leather or buckram. Prices on application.*

**HENRY H. TESS & CO., Manufacturers**  
32-34 Vesey Street, New York

## THE NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
728 Myrick Bldg.

CLEVELAND, OHIO  
1965 E. 66th St.

ATLANTA, GA.  
127 W. Peachtree St.

Something New in Library Binding

## "FLUSHSTYLE"

Periodicals and reports up to 2 inches in thickness and of any height can be bound very successfully in this style. Price of the 10 inch volume is 65c.

Ask for full description or send sample for binding.



# LIBRARY BOOKBINDING

Nearly half of a century in  
experiencing the needs and  
requirements of Libraries.

We qualify in the Knowledge.

## "CRAFTSTYLE"

THE APEX OF BINDING EFFICIENCY.

Sample binding in Holliston Library  
Buckram or Half Vici leather on  
request.

**RUZICKA**

606 N. EUTAW ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

## THE LAWS

OF THE

## NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Photographic Facsimile Reprint. Only a few  
copies left. Photographed from the only original  
set we know of. While they last, 3 Vols. \$15.00.  
Limited number printed.

The W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati

Illustrated Catalogue of Books on  
PHYSICAL TRAINING FOLK DANCING  
GAMES FESTIVALS PAGEANTRY etc.  
giving Tables of Contents in full, sent on request

A. S. BARNES AND CO., Publishers

7 West 45th Street

New York

## DORBON-AINÉ

FRENCH  
BOOK SHOP

561 MADISON AVENUE, at 56th, New York City  
Specialize in FRENCH BOOKS of any kind—Old and New

Catalogues Free on Request

Out-of-Print Books found and delivered in the minimum  
of time, at Regular French Prices.

Second London Edition

## LET FRANCE EXPLAIN

By FREDERICK BAUSMAN

The Russian Revolution made accessible the most  
secret correspondence before the war between Imperial  
Russia and Paris. These files utterly contradict the  
opinion that France and Russia were innocent.

The general press has been absolutely silent and  
France has not granted access to her files. This work,  
published in London by an American jurist, copiously  
cites this invaluable data and the new edition gives the  
very latest. It has been reviewed in every part of  
the world.

"Unless that [counter data from the French files] is  
supplied, it will be difficult to refute conclusively the  
interpretation of French policy by Mr. Bausman."—  
*Bulletin* of the Committee for Neutral Investigation,  
The Hague, Holland.

"Obviously a very powerful and impartial statement."  
—Former Lord Chancellor Loreburn of the Asquith  
Cabinet.

GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, Ltd.  
Publishers, London

BEYER'S BOOKSTORE  
207 Fulton Street, New York City  
\$2.85 postpaid

## F. C. Stechert Co., Inc.

126 E. 28th St.

New York City

Special Agents for Libraries

## FOR SALE

Complete Set of Patent Office Gazettes

By complete, we mean Gazettes that go back to the very  
beginning of Patent Office operation. A very valuable  
reference library, as follows:

1790 to 1846 - Leather - 6 Vol. 1872 to 1908 - Leather - 241 Vol.  
1847 to 1871 - Cloth - 60 Vol. 1909 to 1920 - Buckram - 147 Vol.

The Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio

## INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUARIAAT

(Menno Hertzberger)

Singel 364

Amsterdam

364 Singel

LARGE STOCKS OF OLD AND RARE BOOKS  
Catalogues published regularly and to be had on application  
OLD and MODERN BOOKS supplied to  
PUBLIC LIBRARIES and INSTITUTIONS  
Just Published—CATALOGUE No. 19—FINE ARTS

## LIBRARIANS!

If looking for positions enroll with us  
and your application will receive prompt attention. GOOD  
POSITIONS in all branches of Library work. If you  
need ASSISTANTS save time and labor by writing for our  
free aid.

AMERICAN LIBRARIANS' AGENCY  
Windsor, Connecticut

"wish all your subscription troubles on us"

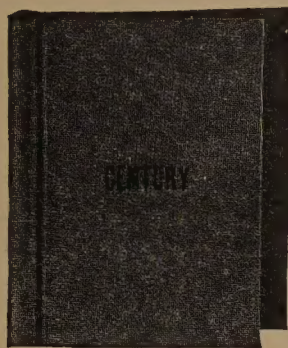
## "FAXON SERVICE" IN MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The only agency supplying back numbers.

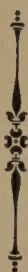
THE F. W. FAXON CO.

BOSTON, 1





THE  
JOHNSTON  
MAGAZINE  
HOLDER



## JOHNSTON Library Magazine Holders

This type of Cover is the most successful and well known Magazine Holder for Reading Rooms and Libraries

*Strongly and firmly built, they withstand the wear of long and continued usage.*

Made in all sizes and styles of binding. Write for Catalog

William G. Johnston Company 1130 Ridge Avenue  
Pittsburgh · Penna

## WE SPECIALIZE IN LIBRARY BINDING ONLY

WM. H. RADEMAEKERS,  
President

WM. H. RADEMAEKERS, JR.,  
Secretary and Treasurer

WM. H. RADEMAEKERS & SON CO.

Corner of Chester Ave. and Oraton St., Newark, N. J.

Newark, New Jersey, Library Binders

All our work is under our own supervision. Our 36 years' experience enables us to give the best workmanship, service and quick delivery at the most moderate prices.

Send for latest Price List.

Let us bind two vols., Fiction Size, as samples of our work.

All books are insured against loss while in our bindery.

## QUALITY—SERVICE

A beautiful Library Building, a dignified interior, should have artistic as well as durable library bindings on the shelves to make a harmonious whole.

Wagenvoord & Co. are ready to assist you in obtaining this result at a reasonable cost.

*Wagenvoord & Co.*

Library Bookbinders

::

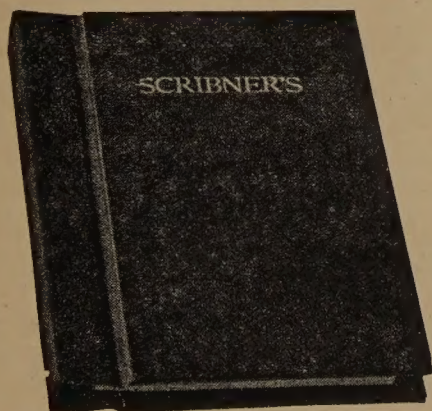
::

::

Lansing, Mich.

"Samples bound free"

"Our binding outwears the book"



*Have you seen the New Improved*

## H. R. H. SPRING BACK BINDER

Made a little better and stronger than usual

The most carefully constructed and most durable of its type on the market. Fitted with two specially oil tempered steel springs giving a powerful grip on a magazine  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick or a single sheet of paper.

Style A, bound full Holliston Library Buckram, gold lettered on front, for magazines up to 10 x 7, costs \$1.10

THE H. R. HUNTING CO., INC.

MYRICK BUILDING

SPRINGFIELD MASS.



## Check List of

## A. L. A. Publications 1923

**A. L. A. catalog, 1912-21.** May Massee, ed. 1923. 409p. Cloth, \$4.

**Booklist books, 1922; a selection.** Single copy, 25c; 10-100 copies, 22c each; 100 or more, 17c each.

**Books for tired eyes.** Compiled by Charlotte Matson. 1923. 40p. 35c.

**Boys' books.** Rev. 1923. 4p. 100 copies, \$1; 500, \$3; 1,000, \$5; 5,000, \$23.

**Gifts for children's book shelves.** Compiled by a committee of the Children's Librarians Section of the A.L.A. Rev. 1923. 16p. 100 copies, \$2; 250, \$4; 500, \$7; 1,000, \$12.

**Graded list of stories to tell or read aloud.** Harriot E. Hassler and Carrie E. Scott. Rev. 1923. Single copy, 35c; 10-100 copies, 20c each; 100 or more, 15c each.

**Popular books in science.** Compiled by the Washington Academy of Sciences. 1923. 20p. Single copy, 20c (in stamps); 10 copies, \$1; 100, \$6; 1,000, \$45.

**Harvey Dunn poster.** Size 20 x 30 inches. Printed in colors. Single copy, 50c; 3 copies, \$1.25; 5, \$1.75; 10, \$3.25; 25, \$7; 100, \$26; 500, \$120; 1,000, \$230. Postage extra on orders of 5 copies or more.

**The hospital library.** Edith Kathleen Jones, ed. 1923. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.25.

**Manuals of library economy.** Single copy, 25c; 25 or more of one title, 10c each.

**Training for librarianship.** Mary W. Plummer. Rev. by F. K. Walter 1923.

**Branch libraries.** Linda A. Eastman. Rev. 1923.

**Commissions, state aid and state agencies.** Asa Wynkoop. Rev. 1923.

**Library printing.** F. K. Walter. Rev. 1923.

**Material and plans for a county library campaign.** Compiled by Forrest B. Spaulding. 1923. 47p. mimeographed. Single copy, \$1; 2 copies, \$1.25; 3 or more, 50c each.

**New guide to reference books.** Isadore G. Mudge. 1923. Cloth, \$3; interleaved, \$3.50.

**The school library.** 1923. 4p. illustrated. 30 copies, \$1; 100, \$3; 1,000, \$20.

**School library service.** Anne T. Eaton. 1923. (Library handbook). 44p. Single copy, 35c (in stamps); 10 copies, 25c each; 100, 15c each.

**What is an adequate beginning library salary?** 1923. Broadside. 12 copies, 25c (in stamps); 50, 50c; 150, \$1; 1,000, \$6.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

78 East Washington Street